P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,960—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L ORIENTAL	5554	J. F. Jephson	16th June.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5251	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	2,650	1st July 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via rieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,043	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1746	Carstens	6th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

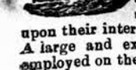
DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 12th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 14th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 13th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 16th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	THURSDAY. 5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are collected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
IMPORT GOODS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
BACON, HAMS, AND CHEESE.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S AND CUNNINGHAM'S
SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
BOTTLED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN SYRUP.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
Condition and Quality of all Goods GUARANTEED.
TREACHER & Co., quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND
OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.
They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.
FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE:
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

WATCHES.
THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.
Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter, and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.
Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE,
ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE o HIRE and also made TO ORDER.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISION OF LOCAL AND SUBURBAN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and from FRIDAY, the 15th June 1900, the TIMINGS of the LOCAL TRAINS between Colaba and Virar, on Week-days as well as Sundays, will be revised. For further particulars, please refer to the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at all Local Stations.

D. FF. POWELL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th June, 1900.

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND.

"GLENKELSO," a large, well-built HOUSE, completely furnished, situated near Government House, with three acres of LEVEL land laid out with carriage drives, Tennis Courts, Flower Garden, Lawn, &c. Plans, Inventories, and all particulars on application to

MRS. TEMPLE WRIGHT,
At above Address.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Re.1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,

145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th June, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land containing according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Gilder Street, aforesaid, on or towards the west by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Line, on or towards the north by the Bridge called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain water drain.

Secondly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street, aforesaid, in the City and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 330, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, and 392, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13357, 13376, 13377, 13378, 13379, 13380, and 13398, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2811 (a) 2813, 2814, 2816, 2817, 2818 2819, 2820, 2821, (1) 2821 (2) 2821 (3) 2821, (4) 2822 (1) 2822, (2) 2823, 2824, 2825, 2827, and 2828, and street Nos. 98, 102, 104, and 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124, (2-3) and 126.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors to the transferee of mortgage, at No. 37, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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NOTICES.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 8,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-early, and having a Currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 149 and 150 of the supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May, 1900.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 18th June, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 18th of July, 1900.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office.
Madras, 21st May, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP, BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up-to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1900, for the purchase of:—

		a/c.	
Brass Scrap Ts. 24 9/10	Axles Brasses,	K	....Ts. 5-14 Cwts.
		C	
	Brass Tubes.....Ts. 5- 0		,,
	Brass (assorted) .....Ts. 14- 4		,,

Copper Scrap Tons 8 (assorted)

which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th May, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 335 OF 1899.

The COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, Ld., and lately known by and doing busi ess under the name of COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.

versus

1 GORDHANDAS RUTTONSEY, and 2 VITHULDAS RAMDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1900, the right, title and interest of the said second Defendant and of the Plaintiffs amounting to an 11-12 anna Share in the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land at Chowpda in the Subdistrict of Chowpda in the district of Khandesh admeasuring 28 acres and 9 gunthas, bearing Survey Nos. 1806 and 1307, and in respect of which there is payable to Government a sum of Rupees (49) forty-nine per year and which is bounded as follows:—On the East by land bearing survey No. 1,321, (now Government land), on the West by land bearing survey No 1,305, on the South by Public Road constructed by Dravet Chowan and on the North by Akulkeda Road together with all and Singular the Engines boilers, trade Machinery, plant, utensils and other articles and things now being or which share at any time hereafter be used in or about the working of the Chowpda Factory and together with all buildings, fixtures ways, lights, sewers, water courses, rights privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed as part or member thereof or as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE LYNCH and OWEN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE WESTERN INDIA TYPEWRITING COMPANY.

CARLISLE CHAMBERS,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

WE BEG TO INVITE the attention of the public to THE SCHOOL of TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND that has been OPENED by the above Company, where perfect efficiency is guaranteed in both the arts with three months.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

This fills a long felt want. Those in want of situation should write us, giving us full particulars of their capabilities, as we have always many applications for Shorthand Writers and Typists.

WANTED all Shorthand Writers and Typists, whether employed or not, to get their names registered in our books.

EMPLOYERS who are in want of Shorthand writers and Typists should communicate with us as we have opened a register of expert operators' whom we shall be able to recommend FOR EMPLOYMENT.

COPYING work of all kinds done on special terms.

CIRCULARS ADDRESSED and despatched by contract.

TYPEWRITERS and ACCESSORIES supplied and repairs promptly executed.

Full particulars on application.

APPLY: TO THE MANAGER.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS

BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 11-13m, 10-41a. Low water, 4-2m., 4-58a.

Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld., Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

Grant College Medical Society, Meeting, 4-30. p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m. to-day. Business:—(1). The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed, (2), A paper on "Hydrophobia and its Cure," by Dr. Mrs. A. Van Ingen. (3). Some Pathological specimens will be exhibited by Dr. Kalapesi, (4). Such other business as may be brought forward by the honorary secretaries.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing, at 5-45, p.m.

March .....The Absent-minded Beggar .....Kipling and Sullivan
Overture .....Light Cavalry.....Suppe
Reminiscences of England .....Godfrey
Valse .....Sourire D'Avril .....Depret
Fantasia (Great Britain and her Colonies) Under the British Flag .....Kappey
March .....The Soldiers of the Queen .....Hume

GOD SAVE THE YUEEN.

A STRANGE STORY.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of RamaGunpat, a Hindu, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was a coal-labourer and resided in a boarding-house at Nowroji Hill, Dongree. He used to take liquor occasionally. On Saturday evening, he returned home and took his meals. He then went into his room and began to mutter himself. Suddenly he ran out of the room on to the road and fell, sustaining injuries to his left leg and left wrist. With great difficulty his friends brought him back into the room, but the deceased became violent and assaulted them. His friends thereupon fastened his hands and legs to a part of the verandah and left him there in that state for a short time. When deceased became quiet he was released. The man then went and lay down on the verandah, where he became unconscious and died on Sunday Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, was of opinion that death was due to heart-disease. The jury accordingly returned a verdict of death from heart-disease.

FATE OF A DRUNKARD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Shaik Imam Shaik Hoosein a Mahomedan, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was a clerk in the employ of Rahimtoola Soonderji and resided with his two wives on the third storey of a house, at Shaik Booran Street. He was a drunkard and spent a good part of his earnings in drinking. About 8 o'clock, on Sunday evening, Shaik Imam returned home drunk. He took very little of his meals and lay down on a coach in the dewankhana on the third storey of the house. A few minutes after one of his wives, while engaged in cleaning dishes at the back of the place, heard an alarm that a man had fallen out of a window on to the road. She ran to the dewankhana and found her husband missing. On going downstairs she saw him lying on the road, with a large wound at the back of the head and bleeding from nose and ears. He was placed in a victoria and was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when he died on the way. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, while under the influence of liquor.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Thursday, there were nine deaths at Lower Damaun, six from cholera, the victims being two Christians, a Parsi, a Bhandari, a Dhoria and a Doobla, and three from starvation. On Friday, there was no death from any cause. On Saturday there were six deaths, two from cholera, two from starvation, one from fever and one from small-pox.—At the village of Marwad, from Saturday, the 2nd, to Saturday, the 9th, fifty persons, all Koli well-to-do cultivators, were attacked with a virulent type of cholera, whereof thirty succumbed, ten are hanging their fate, and ten have recovered. One of the lessees of the village, Mr. Sorabji Framji Khabardar, in the absence of his brother, Mr. Ardesir, supplied the tenants with chlorodyne and brandy. On his Excellency the Governor Lieut. Nuno Campos being informed of the great inconvenience people were put to, by reason of the Health Officer's office being situate at one end of Damaun outside the Fort at Upper Damaun, he ordered its immediate removal to the Government School, at Lower Damaun, a most convenient place, where not only arrivals are medically examined as to their health, but permission is granted for the disposal of the dead bodies and free advice is given and medicines distributed among the poor by the Health Officer, who in the evening takes a round in the city to look after the sick persons. The public has been informed of this beneficent order of the Governor by beat of drum.

THE LATE DR. S. W. KANE.—A meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay was held on Saturday last, under the auspices of the Aryan Social Union, at the Arya Samaj Hall, to do honour to the memory of the late Dr. S. W. Kane, a Bombay medical practitioner of great repute, who died of consumption on the 14th of May last, at Nassick. The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar presided and Mr. D. D. Padhye delivered an address, briefly sketching the life and character of Dr. Kane. Mr. Chandavarkar dwelt particularly on the susceptibility to sentiment and poetry which characterized Dr. Kane. To this he traced his uniform friendship to the poor and the destitute. A fourth of his patients Dr. Kane treated gratis. Not content with giving liberally during life-time, Dr. Kane leaves by will a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the benefit of various institutions, as detailed below:—Rs. 10,000 for a ward to be named after his father at the Indore State Dispensary; Rs. 5,000 for a scientific and chemical laboratory at the Fergusson College, Rs. 3,000 for Professor Karme's Widows' Home, Poona. About Rs. 12,000 to be distributed amongst the Poor Boys' Seminary, the Theistic Association, the St. Sc. and L. Society's Girls Schools, the Wangi Education Society and Mr. Phipson's Nasick Sanitarium. The meeting dispersed after a vote of condolence was passed, the proposition being moved by Mr. S. D. Khote and seconded by Mr. S. Y. Dalvi. It is understood that Dr. Kane's numerous friends and admirers intend to raise up a memorial in his honour.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mandvi & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	7		31
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	2	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	9	3	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	21
Total	21	12	154
Total plague deaths to date...	75,247	64,107	
Same date last year	13	10	100
Small-pox	1	0	
Cholera	8	5	

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE "HERMES."

GRADUALLY the campaign of the "Pall Mall Gazette" against the mistaken policy of the Admiralty in the "boilering" of her Majesty's ships is being brought to an issue. The most striking object-lesson of the whole controversy is the case of her Majesty's ship Hermes, a third-class cruiser, and a sister-ship to the "Highflyer," which failed so conspicuously in the trial with the Minerva recently. The Hermes, a new ship, went on her first commission early in the year, and in March was off the Bahamas. From the first the her Belleville boilers gave great trouble, and her feed-pumps as well; tubes bulged and bent and joints leaked in all directions. The boiler staff could not keep pace with the failures of the boilers, though they worked desperately night and day; and, finally, when in mid ocean, the Hermes completely broke down and had to be towed into Nassau by a merchant steamer. There an attempt was made to patch up her leaky boiler and pump joints, but it failed, and the Crescent then towed her to Port Royal Jamaica. She was put into the artificers' hands, her boilers and circulating apparatus a wreck, and she is likely to be there for many months to come. As Sir Fortescue Flannery put it, she is no longer effective as a fighting ship, and this is, of course, the most serious aspect of these repeated failures of water-tube-boilered ships. The boilers are virtually burned out of the Hermes, and without boilers she is useless for the purposes for which she was commissioned,

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Lahore.....	29·518	SE	1	111·6	87·0	27	...	0·00	—0.23
Sirsa.....	29·554	NE	1	111·6	92·1	41	...	0 34	+0·01
Delhi	29·478	S	2	108·7	88·9	35	...	0 36	—0·03
Agra.....	29·475	WSW	3	107·5	91·4	50	...	0.66	+0·29
Cawnpore ...	29 489	E	1	107·5	89·5	47	...	0·61	...
Allahabad ...	29·461	E	3	108·1	90·2	48	...	0·20	—0·49
Jhansi	29·482	E	4	109·3	94·2	45	...	0·16	—0·49
Jacobabad ...	29·501	Calm	3	119·5	86·5	32	...	0·0	0·00
Karachi	29·516	S	8	102·4	87·3	73	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·510	N	3	103·2	87·1	29	...	0·68	+0·33
Ajmere	29·534	SW	5	109·2	88·5	39	...	0·00	—0·18
Deesa	29·569	WSW	14	110·8	85·1	63	...	0·00	—0·12
Ahmedabad.	29·569	SW	6	108 3	86·6	58	...	0·00	...
Bhuj.....	29·547	SSW	15	108·3	77·9	86	...	0·0	—0·40
Jamnagar ..	29·556	SW	18	105·2	78·2	68	...	0·00	...
Rajkot.....	29·563	?	?	110·4	79·6	92	...	0·00	—0·52
Bhownagar									
Para.....	29·558	S	14	107 2	?	63	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·564	WSW	12	87·1	83·3	84	...	0·00	...
Neemuch ...	29·528	WSW	10	107·0	85·5	52	...	0·33	—0·18
Indore	29·580	W	6	105·8	79·1	71	0·10	0·19	—1·45
Saugor.....	29·473	E	2	101·4	81·6	44	0·03	0·31	—0·22
Jubulpore...	29·466	S	5	105·3	87·1	45	...	0 01	—1·02
Hoshangabad	29·548	SW	5	106·6	77·2	69	...	0·65	—1·10
Khandwa ...	29·563	NW	13	106 2	81·6	59	...	0·48	—0·99
Raipur.....	29 505	WSW	10	107·5	87·9	50	...	0·10	—1·38
Nagpur	29·516	W	10	109·2	82·0	60	...	0,11	—2·18
Amraoti	29·555	SW	13	105·3	76·8	63	...	0·51	—1·22
Akola	29·574	SW	12	107 7	75·8	82	0·27	0·55	—0·93
Surat	29·570	W	5	95·7	84·1	76	...	0·00	—1·29
Malegaon ...	29·555	NNW	11	104 8	73·1	71	0·63	0 85	—0·75
Bombay	29·571	WSW	6	88·4	82·0	81	0·02	0·32	—4·20
Poona	29·581	NW	10	94·5	73·4	68	...	1·14	—0·63
Ahmednagar	29·599	NW	9	94·9	70·9	86	0·23	2·65	...
Aurangabad	29· ?	ESE	13	100·4	?	65	3·09	4·54	...
Sholapur.....	29 619	NW	8	97·	74·0	71	...	1·34	2—2·39
Ratnagiri ..	29·548	SSE	6	88·4	76·9	71	0·20	2·14	—8·51
Belgaum.....	29·591	SSE	13	87·3	70·2	86	..	1·71	—1·03
Goa	29·584	SE	18	92·0	79·9	70	...	0·57	...
Karwar	29·599	SW	8	...	77·5	74	0·05	1·70	—12·36
Mangalore..	29·621	SSE	6	84·8	77·4	77	0·31	1·46	—12·31
Calicut.....	29·675	S	8	84·2	75·0	93	2·71	3·85	—9·49
Cochin.....	29·704	SSE	F	87·5	75·6	70	0·51	4·85	—5·73
Bangalore ...	29·646	WSW	14	86 8	68·8	67	0·03	1·10	—0·18
Secunderabad.....	29·552	WNW	12	101·0	75·4	84	0·15	2·13	+0·45
Masulipatam	29·523	WNW	11	99 7	81·0	74	...	0·60	—1·21
Bellary	29·605	W	8	97·7	73	73	...	0·44	—0·34
Cuddapah ..	29 580	W	L	10·2	85·5	54	...	0·17	—1·22
Madras	29·584	W	10	101·0	85·5	57	..	0·14	—0·56
Coimbatore	29·654	WSW	7	92·9	75·1	72	..	0·00	—0·63
Trichinopoly	29·637	W	8	100·6	79·7	65	..	1·28	+1·20
Negapatam .	29·622	SSW	13	93·0	82·5	87	...	0.00	—0·92
Colombo	29·780	SW	17	84·0	76·5	89	0·73	3·03	—1·02
Aden	29·869	ENE	10	97·8	86·3	74	...	0·00	0·00

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rain fall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (0·03); G. T. H.=0·00 (0·03); St. G. H.=0·00 (0·00); C. P.=0·02 (0·32).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly, showing a brisk fall at Ratnagiri, a brisk rise at Jacobabad, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and to the west of Ratnagiri or Karwar at sea, and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are cyclonic along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Ratnagiri, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderately strong to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 119·5° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 69° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Aurangabad (3·09) and Calicut (2·21), about half an inch at Malegaon and Cochin, and under half an inch at Indore, Saugar, Akola, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Bangalore and Secunderabad. Colombo reports about three-quarters of an inch.

The isobars as well as the abnormals indicate the existence of a depression off the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Mangalore in about latitude 14 1-2° N., longitude 70 1-2° or 71° E., where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about a tenth and half. The sea is very rough at Cochin, and rough at Colombo and Calicut, and the weather all along the coast from Cochin to Dwarka is in a very unsettled condition. Pressure is now rising in Gujarat the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency, while it shows a tendency to fall at the West Coast stations. The baric gradients are becoming steeper and although the winds are just at present weak they will probably increase in force, and the weather, if the depression grows deeper will become stormy. The depression may bring heavy rain to the Malabar Coast. The rainfall to the north of Karwar depends on the further progress of the depression. The Monsoon current will not advance to the north of Goa until the depression fills up or moves out to sea.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th June 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. .....inches	29·588
Temperature of the Air .....degrees	85·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79·7
Dew Point.....	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	9·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .....degrees	88·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·8
General Directions of wind	SSW, S, WSW, SW, SSW, ESE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours .....miles	173
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month.....	0·32
,, ,, year.....	0·32
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	0·00

"From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—JUNE 10.

10 p.m. ..... 84·1

MONDAY.—JUNE 11.

6 a.m. ..... 83·9
10 a.m. ..... 87·6
2 p.m. ..... 90·2
4 p.m. ..... 88·3

IN the preamble of the Bill for the laying of a new telegraph cable from Germany to England, the following particulars are given regarding the steady increase of traffic. The number of telegrams amounted in the year 1895 to 1,367,868. In 1899 they had risen to 2,465,613, an increase of 32 per cent. of which nearly 13 per cent. was due to the year 1899 alone. In consequence the lines are so overburdened that the delay on messages grows daily. In commercial circles great complaint had been made, and Bremen especially claims better telegraphic communication with Liverpool, in the interests of the Geman Cotton industry. The Bremon Cotton Exchange has had to make use of the round about and expensive route via New York to get its market telegrams from Liverpool, and has thus received them two hours earlier than via London. Further, the Anglo-Austrain traffic is now in great measure being directed via Germany over two lines, which are inadequate, and the Viennese Stock Exchange has repeatedly complained of the delay. The new eacle of four wires is to start from Borkum and end at Bacton, on the Norfolk coast.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

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M. BLOCH'S FALLACIES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. N. MAUDE, late R. E., writing to the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—M. Bloch is behind the times; he ought to have lived and flourished in the early days of the Great Rebellion, when he would have found at least one disciple in the person of Mr. S. Markham, who in 1643 published a little book called the "Souldier's Accidence," the following sentences from which might well have been penned by M. Bloch himself:—"In the old warres, and before fire was got to that height of excellance to which it is now arrived. . . . But to come to these our present times, wherein the uttermost strength of the Fire is found out and explained." Had he written in those days he might have escaped the charge of gross and culpable negligence to which he is now exposed; for there did not then exist the accumulated mass of 250 years' evidence to disprove his very wild assertions, and in the 150 years which had gone before "Fire" had been steadily claiming a larger and larger percentage of victims in battle, and it might well seem to a man of that epoch that after the Thirty Years War not much further progress in the weapon as a man-killing implement in the field was to be expected.

Actually, the culminating point of the firearm, as measured by the above standard, was reached within a century of Markham's time; for, in spite of all improvements in the mechanism of the weapon itself which have given us the exquisite perfection of the modern magazine rifle, its distructive power on the battle-field has steadily declined, until nowadays it takes ten to twenty times as many shots to kill a man, and the aggregate of casualties on the battle-field has shrunk from a steady average of about 30 to a bare 10 per cent. of the combatants engaged.

It is very doubtful whether it can be maintained that a single battle since the evolution of firearms began has been won as a direct consequence of the mechanical superiority of the infantry weapons in use on either side. Only two cases exist where the presumption would seem to point that way—namely, the first Silesian war, 1742, and the Austro-Prussain war, 1866, and in both it is more than probable that the superior discipline and leading of the Prussians would have sufficed to secure the victory even had the conditions of armament remained the same on either side.

It would weary your readers to drag them through the records of two centuries of bloodshed, and, as it fortunately happens, the statistics of the great campaigns since the Crimea abundantly suffice to disprove the fundamental fallacy on which M. Bloch's defensive theories rest—namely, that the increased range and rapidity of fire of modern small-arms have rendered it impossible for an attack to be driven home, because human nerves will no longee face the losses involved.

THE LESSON OF AMERICA.

In the American Civil War the infantry armament was essentially similar on both sides, a big-bore military rifle of the old Enfield type, which was sighted up to 800 yards and killed at 1,500. The fighting took place in all kinds of country—woods, plains, and marshes, and the leaders were worse off for surveys and maps than our own south of Ladysmith and the Tugela. The war lasted four years, and in that time every description of troops, from the rawest militia to veteran battalions, encountered each other, so that we have here ample data on which to found a generalization.

In the early period of the war the fighting was desultory; there were weeks of indecisive skirmishing and fighting, and tons of ammunition wasted, just as we and the Boers are wasting it in South Africa now; but when it became evident to all ranks that such procedure could never produce decisive results, but that to end the war the fighting power of one side or the other had to be destroyed, the battles grew fiercer.

The official figures, prepared after many years of careful research by the War Department at Washington, show that on the Federal side twenty-five individual regiments bore a punishment in fair fight (that is, not cut down in rout) of over 50 per cent.—the average being 59 per cent.—the two highest places being held by the 25th Massachusetts, with 71 per cent., and the 36th Wisconsin, with 69 per cent.

For the Confederates, the figures are not obtainable with equal accuracy, but the same authority vouches for the following. Twenty-seven regiments show over 50 per cent. in separate and distinct actions, the average being 62 per cent. and the three highest places being taken by the 26th North Carolina with 85 per cent. at Gettysburg, the 1st Texas 82 per cent. at Antietam, and the 21st Georgia 76 per cent. at Manassas.

To the best of my knowledge these are quite unprecedented in any army. I have never been able to trace anything higher than 75 per cent. in our own service against a civilized foe, and in the French army I know only of the absolute extinction of the 14me du Ligne at Eylau (1807), where, practically speaking quarter was neither given nor asked.

BREECHLOADERS.

We now come to the breechloading epoch and 1866. Here, though the Austrians had only muzzle-loaders to oppose the breechloader, and attacked in formations that invited destruction from any arm, a work prepared from the figures in the Austrian Staff Bureau shows only four regiments with a percentage of 43 killed and wounded.

In the Franco-German war, though both sides had breechloaders, there existed a more marked difference in the quality of the two weapons than history records between any two contending forces either before or since.

The French Chassepot killed at over 2,000 yards, and could be fired three times as fast as the German needle-gun, which was only sighted to 400 yards, and was practically powerless even to wound at 800 yards. Every German attack had, therefore, to pass over nearly a mile of fire-swept ground before the men could begin to make effective reply. Nevertheless, the German attack almost invariably got home, and in spite of tactical blundering which would have ensured destruction in the old days, there were only five German and one French regiments which exceeded 36 per cent. of slaughter.

THE BOER REVOLT.

It is further to be noted as showing the generally "humane" tendency of modern arms that in the American war the killed were to the wounded as 1 to 2 and of the wounded nearly one-half died. In 1870 the proportions were as 1 to 4, and less than 20 per cent. of the wounded died. This American ratio has only once been exceeded—namely, in our 1880 Boer war, where the Boers used Westley Richards rifles with expanding bullets, with the consequence that 57 per cent. of our wounded died.

The present war shows nothing even approaching the butchery of former days in spite of the Mauser rifles, and the superior (?) Boer artillery. Mr. Winston Churchill gives the actual loss of the Ladysmith relief column for the last fourteen days' fighting at 10 per cent. of the total strength engaged, and this is about the figure for Colenso and the Modder.

At Magersfontein the loss of the Highland Brigade was not less than 15 and not more than 20 per cent. And even the Dublin Fusiliers do not appear to have suffered 30 per cent. of punishment in any one action, but the returns are too incomplete to make definite statements. It is worth while, however, to call attention to the fact that the proportion of killed to wounded now seems to be 1 to 6, and in some cases 1 to 10; and instead of half the wounded dying fully 90 per cent. are alleged to have recovered.

It may be, indeed it is very probable, that we shall have many instances of far severer loss to chronicle before we occupy Pretoria; but, since the armament now must remain the same, it is evident that these, if they occur, will be due to some other cause, and not the Mauser. The real truth of the matter is that of all the many conditions that affect the question of losses in battle, armament is the least to be taken in account, but the relative quality of the men opposing one another is the most important.

Tactical formations only influence the result in proportion to the skill of the leader who employs them and his skill is determined by the great consideration whether "time" is or is not the essence of the situation. If "time" is of no importance, as at Paardeberg, it is reasonable to arrange the attack with the least possible risk to your men, as Lord Roberts actually did; but if, as sometimes happens when acting in combination with other columns "time" is everything, then attacks must be made to succeed, and the question of loss is only limitted by the quality of the men—the greater the loss in a victorious fight the greater the honour.

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DIARY OF THE WAR.

Oct. 9.—The Boer Ultimatum presented to the British Agent at Pretoria, requiring the withdrawal of British troops from the frontier and that the British reinforcements at sea should not be landed at South African ports.
,, 10.—The advanced guard of the Indian Contingent landed at Durban (3,

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COMPANY LIMITED.
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GREAT FIRE
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

To-day being a public holiday all markets are closed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Baron Cawdor, 2,033 tons, Captain J Sutherland which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Akyab 29th May brought a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain E G Tipper, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 7th May via coast ports, with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced heavy squalls with rain when off Bombay.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel. Captain F W Vibert, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 22nd May, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr E Jooma, Mr Abul Kassam, Mr Tiederman, Mr H H Dean, Mr C H Green, Mr H T Xavier de Cunha and child Col. and Mrs Banister, and Mr F Guy.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
11	Coromandel s.....	Vebert	Hongkong, May 27.
	Ancona s.....	Coates	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Ville deTamatave s	Lemonic	Dunkirk and Havre.
	Bezwada s	Peck	Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

For Dismissal.

193 98—Little and Co—Haji Mahomedally Saheb Shirazi vs The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co—Crawford B and Co.

For Consent Decree.

805 79—Mathubhai and J—Munmohandas Dayaldas vs Narrondas Calliandas—Craigie L and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

41 1900—Wadia and G—Bomonji Edulji Kassinath vs Juggonath Shunker Bhinde and others—Part heard.
237 98—Hiralal M and M—Javerwahoo widow vs Pestonji Hormasji Bomanji Wadia—Daphtary and F.
198 99—Mulji and R—Jamnabhai vs Hassanalli Mulla Hakimji and others.
307 99—Edgelow G and W—Bhugwandas Chatoorbhooj vs Raghowji Jaikrishna—Mulji and R.
538 99—Maganlal and R—E F Reuben Sahebzada vs M Abdul Alim Khan.
631 99—In person—Tejajee Gannajee and others vs Gamna Ooma.
721 99—Framji and D—Ranchordas Morarji and others vs Ambashanker Mohanji and another—Dikshit and D.
749 99—Mansuklal D and J—Devibai widow and others vs Dayaram Jugjivan—Crawford B and Co.
761 99—Wadia and G—Mohundas Vullubdas vs Gomabai—Tyabji D and Co.
9 1900—Wadia and G—Predmabai vs Vasanji Hirji and others—Ardesir H D and Co.
31 1900—Payne G S and M—Sadashiv Raghunath Wagle vs Moreshwar Chintaman, Koosambeker and others.
56 1900—Smetham B and N—Sesaran Samirmal vs Fulchand Lalchand.
99 1900—In person—Goormukhrai Ramshaimal and others vs Gokulprasad Goormukhrai.
100—In person—Goormukhrai Ramshaimal and others vs Panalal Nandram and others.
103 1900—Ardesir H and D—Ahmedbhoy Karrim vs Mirally Canji.
110 1900—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Cassum and another vs Jainabai widow and others—Framji and D
144 1900—Nanu and H—Naronji Ebji vs Purshotum Sewjee.
146 1900—Little and Co—Sorabji Cursetji Javere vs Nusserwanjee Ardasir Hormusji Wadia—Wadia and G.
160 1900—Smetham B and N—William Watson and another vs Keshavji Shamjee Budhbatt.
175 1900—Craigie L and O—Sir Henry Seymour King Kt M P vs Arthur Robert Denne.
182 1900—Hiralal M and M—Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistry vs Motabhoy Bhikhaiji Contractor and another—Nanu and H.
183 1900—K B Mehta Bai Rajibai vs Soni Khima Jala—Bicknell M and M.
188 1900—Pestonji R and K—Bai Dhunbaiji vs Nicholas Pascoal Fernandes and others.
189 1900—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Frederick W J Vinning.
190 1900—In person—Fazil Moolji Rowji vs Dominicio Borri.
191 1900—Framji and D—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Merwan Khodadad Irani.
195 1900—Tyabji D and Co—Balaji Pandurang and another vs Ramchandra Munsaram Naik Davare—Chitnis M and M.
198 1900—Bicknell M and M—J Dunbury and Co Ld vs Madhowjee Kalidas.
205 1900—Nanu and H—Percy Ferdinand Fischer vs John Stanley Smith and another.
211 1900—Shamrao and M—Babaji Casinathji vs Manockji Edulji Contractor and another.
212 1900—Jamsetji and R—Behramji Pherozsha Bharucha and another vs Narayen Moroba.
222 1900—Wadia and G—Keoarmal Bhuramal vs Hurgovind Luchminarayen and other.
224 1900—Jamsetji and R—Hormusji Muncherji Cama vs Shamjibhoy Akhrai.
234 1900—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Bapubhai vs The Hope Mills Ld and another.
235 1900—Payne G S and M—Jethmul Ramanund and another vs Ebji Oomersey—Pestonji R and K.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

75 99—In person—Bai Nathibai vs Tullockchund Teckchund and another.
5 1900—In person—Oosman Khan Adam Khan Samaji vs Abdula Khan Mahomed Khan Tanaji and others.
7 1900—In person—Abubaker Mahomed vs Marwadi Khubchand Multanchund.
8 1900—Inperson—Bai Nanui vs Hargovan Ramjee.
9 1900—Inperson—Adam Kaderdina Khatri vs Haji Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.
74 99—Inperson—Kashibai vs Hardayal Singji and another.
66 99—Soraji and J—Gunput Mahadeo vs Bnasker Mahadeo and others—R M Mody.
73 99—Inperson—Khutizabai vs Abdool Rahmon Hassum and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
942 99—Ardesir H and D—Luximdas Nugindas vs Gulabdas Gungaram and others—M J and M and E G and W—Pert heard.
926 97—M H Khan—Kalloo Sing Loosing and others vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.
97 99—Captain and V—Chimnaji Ramji vs The Hon Mahadeo Govind Ranade—M H Khan and Dikshit and D
489 96—Mathubhai and J M—Laxmidas Harriwaibdas and another vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.
124 99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjape and others—K J Mantri and Chitnis M and M—Payne G S and M.
619 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai and another vs Aishabai and others—Smetham B and N.
189 96—Thakurdas D C and H—Framji Pallonji vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.
211 99—Mulji and R—Narbeebai and another vs Dharamdas Nanji and others—M and V and T and D.
277 97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—M J and M.
24 1900—Captain and V—Nanabhoy Anupram us Mistri Karimbux Ally—Short cause.
91 1900—H M and M—Premji Kapurchand vs Karimbux Ali and others—Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suit for hearing and final disposal,

Short Cause.

190 99—Payne G S and M—Mohsein bin Saleh Barukh Jung vs Munaser bin Abdulla.

Undefended Long Causes,

78 1900—Dikshit and D—Saloman Meyers vs Sayed Bakarally Vullud Rajabally.
112 1900—Inperson a pauper—Hurrishunker Gokulchand vs Panalal Gokalchund.
116 1900—Nanu and H—Heptoola Essoofally and another vs Runchordas Siwji.

Commercial Causes.

16 1900—Madhowjee V—Prajjee Vallabhadas vs Doosey Sarung and others—Chitnis M and M,
231 99—Hiralal M and M—The Bombay Co Ld vs Vadilal Hargowandas and others—T D and Co and S and J and R M Moty.
232 99—Hiralal M and M—Edward Mipler and others vs Vadilal Hargowandas and others—Sorabji J and R M Mody and T D and Co,

Long Causes.

205 99—Roughton and B—Kalidas Karsondas vs Abdool Saccur—Ardasir H and D.
524 98—Tyabjee D and Co—Sitaram Guru Gangadasjee vs Damoder Narsey and others—Janardhan and A and B and K.
700 99—Inperson—Khooba Sabla and another vs Allarakhia Dewraj and others—Thakurdass D C and H
52 99—Jamsetji and R—Kika Khushal and another vs Nagindas Purshotumdas Sangud Bhaishanker and K.
25 99—Payne G S and M—Mulla Vullibhoy and others vs Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimji and others—K D Shroff.
311 93—Bicknell M and M—Aveshabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Thakurdass D C and H
502 98—Payne G S and M—Harridas Ruttonsey vs Ruttonsey Callianji and others—Bhaishanker and K.
829 99—Khunderao and S—Esmail Meeya Aba Meeya vs Anton Francis Fernandies.
745 93—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co. and Craigie L and O and Little and Co.
395 99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushal vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshuklal D and J
481 99—Bicknell M and M for pauper Rudiabai vs Issac Haji Ellias—In person.
485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rubiabai vs Issac Haji Ellias—In person.
666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Haji Seedick Haji Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 26th May, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	53,816	46,411	7,405	...	73,436	...
Parcels, &c.						
Goods	1,75,090	93,550	81,540	...	17,84,597	...
Other earnings	8,460	12,824	..	4,364	...	55,616
Total for week	2,37,366	1,52,785	84,581	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	52,96,033	34,93,676	...	...	18,02,417	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TALATI—June 11, at Bombay, Mr Pestonji Merwanji Talati, father of Mr Manecksji Talati, of Messrs Talati & Co., aged 80 years. Oothumna ceremony on Wednesday, the 13th instant.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

CLARKE—June 5, at Tank Mine, Oorgaum, the wife of Mr T A Clarke, of a daughter.
GLEN—June 8, at "Glenelg House," Mettapolliam, the wife of J C Glen, Locomotive Department, Nilgiri Mountain Railway, of a son.
KILLERY—June 5, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain St John Killery, R A M C, of a son.
OAKDEN—June 2, at Meerut, the wife of Ralph Oakden, I C S, of a daughter.
RIORDAN—June 4, at Chakrata, the wife of Major J Riordan, R A M C, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1900.

IN December last the superior staff of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company received six months' notice, terminating their engagements. At the end of May the inferior staff received a month's notice of the termination of their employment at the end of June. Appended to this notification was a form stating whether the applicant was willing to enter the service of the new Company which is to work the line for the State. No such consolation clause was contained in the notice sent to the higher officials. It is now nearly the middle of June and they have received no intimation of any kind as to what is to be their position under the new regime. It must be assumed that all who are competent to fulfil the duties assigned to them will be re-engaged by the new Company. If the fifty-five years' limit, prevailing in the Government Service, be introduced when the State takes over the line, there will be many supersessions. On the other hand there will probably be rapid promotion in several of the departments. Upon all these points there is no information to be obtained. The superior staff are unable to form any idea of what their position will be after the 30th June. This state of things, prolonged to the last hour, is very unsatisfactory and a source of much anxiety to those concerned. The Railway Company, *in articulo mortis*, is unable to concern itself with the fate of its quondam employes, and the new Company has not yet come into existence. The shareholders of the East India Railway were dealt with in a very different spirit. The annuity obtained by them bears a more adequate proportion to the earnings of the Company, and there is no apparent reason why that precedent should be abruptly departed from, and in the case of the G. I. P., the calamitous effect of this decision on the value of the stock of guaranteed railways is exemplified in an immediate drop of 2 per cent. in the stock of the Bombay and Baroda Company, whose line will be taken over by the Government in its turn. At the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the G. I. P. in London on the 22nd ultimo, Sir Andrew Scoble stated that proposals had been received from the Secretary of State for arrangements to work that railway with the Indian Midland.

The directors, when they were informed of the rate to be used in calculating the annuity, were exceedingly disappointed and expressed their dissatisfaction to Lord George Hamilton. They suggested that the Governor of the Bank of England should be invited to reconsider his decision in the light of further information which could be placed before him. The Secretary of State would not agree to that proposal; he did better, he placed before the Board the correspondence which had passed between the India Office and the Bank authorities. This correspondence disclosed the fact that the Governor had arrived at the conclusion that the rate of interest received by persons who invested in the three India sterling stocks during the two years ending on December 31st, 1899, two pounds seventeen shilling per cent. should be the basis of calculation. The Board rightly considered that the Governor was wholly wrong in his procedure. They submitted a case to counsel from whom they received an opinion that the letters of the Bank authorities show that the Governor had mistaken the problem which under the contract between the Government and the Secretary of State would be referred to him for solution; consequently the result is not binding. This opinion was communicated to the Secretary of State who appears to have at once seen the fairness of the contention of the Company. The reply from the India Office contained the following suggestion and undertaking:—"I am to say that as doubts have been expressed as to the manner in which the Governor has interpreted the words average rate of interest received in London on public obligations of the East India Company, Lord George Hamilton would be glad to facilitate, as far as lies in his power, any measure which might be found to be necessary for obtaining a legal decision on the subject." Sir Andrew Scoble considered the reply satisfactory as the decision of a more competent tribunal might be reasonably expected to give a more favourable result. It is evident on the face of it that the Governor of the Bank of England went wholly outside the terms of the contract which specified the interest on public obligations of the East India Company as the basis of calculation and substituted therefor India sterling stocks, which had no existence whenthe contract was entered into. The meeting having been informed of the proposed working agreement with the Indian Midland, it was decided to take no steps in the matter till the legal decision, suggested by Lord George Hamilton, had been given. Until the rate has been fixed the proprietors very naturally felt that it would be impossible to say whether it would be to their advantage to avail themselves of the option offered to them or not.

On the previous day, May 21, the Indian Midland Railway Company held a meeting to consider the arrangements for an amalgamation, for working purposes, of their railway with the G. I. P. They passed a resolution, accepting the terms proposed by the Secretary of State. Sir Andrew Scoble considered the terms for constituting a new working agency as favourable to the Indian Midland. They would receive a hundred and ten pounds stock in the new combination instead of one hundred pounds, their present holding. They would also have advantages in regard to the share of surplus profits, when the net earnings of the two lines had reached the sum of Rs. 2,000,000—decidedly better than existing arrangements. The proposal was accepted. Of course, until the proprietary of the G. I. P. get their legal decision, and make up their minds as to the course they will take the combination cannot be effected. It will be remembered that the Indian Midland was sanctioned by Lord Randolph Churchill, when Secretary of State in Lord Salisbury's first Cabinet in 1885-86. The Bengal-Nagpore line was sanctioned at the same time. Both lines were seriously handicapped by the fact that they possessed no termini of their own. They were both dependent on the uncovenanted mercies of competing lines which regarded them as intruders. It cannot be said that either line has been a financial success. In recent years there has been a good deal of reckless competition even between the older companies. The new arrangements will, no doubt, put an end to this suicidal policy of competing for traffic at non-paying rates.

THE report on railways in India shows that during the year 1899-1900 the volume of traffic was greater than in the previous year, in comparison with which the gross earnings show an increase of nearly two crores and the net earnings of over one crore. The railways, however, were a charge on the State of 55 1-2 lakhs, but this is solely due to the State having to pay annuities in England at the rate of 1s. 10d. per rupee. During the year an additional 730 miles were opened for traffic, a fair proportion of new work being executed in the Bombay Presidency. On the G. I. P. Railway the section of Amalner-Jalgaon branch, from Jalgaon to Dharangaon, was opened for goods traffic last February, a temporary diversion being made across the Girna river, while work on the Chalisgaon-Dhulia branch has been in active progress. Of the double lines between Amroli and Miyagam, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway the lengths between Kim and Ankleswar and between Broach and Miyagam were opened for public traffic on the 11th December, 1899, and 15th October, 1899, respectively; the remaining portion between Ankleswar and Broach is nearly completed. Between Dahanu and Sachin, the length from Dahanu to Gholvad is complete and about to be opened for traffic; and work on the remaining length is well in hand. The construction of the Petlad-Cambay Railway has been sanctioned, and earth-work is in progress as a famine relief work. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway the conversion of the metre gauge from Ferozepore to Kot Kapura to the standard gauge and the construction of a standard gauge from Kot Kapura to Bhatinda has been completed, and the North-Western State Railway trains commenced running between Bhatinda and Ferozepore on the 15th June, 1899. Extension on the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway included the length from Manmad to Sailu on the northern section which was opened for public traffic in December, 1899, and platelaying beyond Sailu is being pushed on. The bridge over the Godavari river was completed in February, 1900, and the length from Secunderabad to Basar will shortly be opened. It is expected that the portion between Basar on the southern section and Sailu on the northern section will be completed by the end of next month. The construction of the Vijapur-Kalol Railway has been sanctioned and earthwork is in progress as a famine relief work. Orders for the conversion of the Wadhwan-Rajkot section of the Morvi Railway from 2ft. 6in. to the metre gauge were issued in December, 1899; the portion from Wadhwan to Dolia is to run over a new alignment *via* Sayla. The widening of the banks on the former is nearly completed and that of cuttings well in hand; the banks and cuttings of the new alignment are also nearly finished.

AN interesting report on ground nut crops by Mr. C. A. Barber, Government Botanist, has been issued by the Madras Department of Land Records and Agriculture. Mr. Barber made an investigation of the ground nut crops growing near Panruti, in South Arcot. He found that within three years something like a revolution in cultivation had taken place, a new variety called the Mauritius ground nut having been introduced. It had almost entirely displaced the original country seed, thus proving that the ryot can appreciate new seed, if its quality is superior to the old. This new seed is evidently profitable as last year there was a general extension of its cultivation. Mr. Barber made inquiries as to whether rotation of crops was practised in the district and he concludes that the charge of continuous cropping is well founded. The answer usually given was that the ground was allowed a rest of one year in every four or five years. But of scientific rotation, as regards ground nuts, there was none, although the interval of rest given to the land shows that the ryot is aware of its advantage. The plants suffered from two fearfully destructive insect pests which were called "Kambli Puchi" and "Sural Puchi." The former has been identified as the caterpillar of a moth of the family Arctiidae and the latter as the grub of a minute microlepidopterous moth. The first-named pest attacked the plants so severely that in many cases nothing remained but the skeleton, while nothing could be seen but a moving mass of hairy caterpillars looking as if they had been emptied upon the plant from a small pail. They are destroyed or reduced in numbers by the rains, but as preventive measures Mr. Barber recommends the eradication of field hedges, the construction of small trenches with steep sides to bar the progress of these devastating armies and the use of Paris green or some other cheap arsenical spray. The "Sural Puchi" is however a far more dangerous pest than the other. This grub is a miner, tunnelling into the leaf, which falls over affording a secure hiding-place wherein the grub passes into a minute chrysalis. It multiplies rapidly and spreads quickly over great tracts. The remedy suggested is the spraying of the leaves during the growing season to prevent the laying of the eggs. But as Mr. Barber says, it is not likely that the ryots would be induced to do this, because the timely shower is the best remedy, and they would be constantly expecting it until the plants were thoroughly infested. Partial irrigation during the dry season is also recommended to the ryot as worth his attention. The report contains an interesting reference to the effects of various trees on ground nut plants. Under the shade of the banyan they seem to flourish as does the coffee-plant protected by the different species of ficus. But the black plum and tamarind trees are decidedly harmful while the mango and jack are intermediate in their effects as shades for the plants. This difference appears to be recognised by the ryots for where tamarinds line a roadway a space of waste ground is left uncovered by the ground nut plant, but where the banyan grows the plants are set close up to the road under the shade of the tree and there they appear to be larger and greener than in the rest of the field. As Mr. Barber observes we may have here an important auxiliary in fighting diseases attacking the ground nut, and he suggests the experiment of scattering banyans in the fields with a view to promoting the healthier growth of the ground nut plants.

FOR the third time J. H. Taylor of Wimbledon has won the Open Golf Championship, which was played this year at St. Andrews. The particulars of his achievement are not yet known, but he has quite regained the brilliant form he displayed in 1894-95 when he carried off premier honours at Sandwich and St. Andrews. This is evident from the fact that Vardon, the prince of golfers, finished second, and to beat whom any man must be on the top of his game. After his successive victories five years ago, Taylor's play fell off until last year when signs were not wanting to show he was regaining the skill which had temporarily forsaken him. He finished fourth in the championship meeting with a score of 320 for four rounds, Vardon, the winner, doing the 72 holes in 310. We have yet to learn Taylor's aggregate, but doubtless it is low, and we know that he completed one round in 75 strokes. This has broken the record score, a feat of which the victor should be justly proud for championship play, especially at St. Andrews, is not usually the time or place to establish records. It remains to be seen whether Taylor has equalled Vardon's aggregate score in 1898, when he went four times round the Prestwick course in 307. The result of this year's meeting is not altogether a surprise, for while a large number—probably a large majority—of golfers fully believed in Vardon's ability to again win, there were also others who were prepared to see him defeated. He has been in America during the winter, playing on grounds which are altogether different from either seaside or inland golf links in England. The sudden change in the nature of the ground, together with the difference in climate, may have adversely affected his play, and this may reasonably be supposed as the cause of his falling off. Probably Taylor would receive no heartier congratulations than from Vardon, for in important foursomes competitions they invariably play together, and are almost invincible.

DURING the past few years there has been a great increase in the cultivation of hemp in the North-Western Provinces, and the payments on account of duty on hemp drugs increased nearly 22 per cent. during the year ending last September. In many districts the spontaneous growth is extensive, but the zemindars are unwilling to have anything to do with the collection of the plant, and leave the licensed vendor to make his own arrangements for collecting it. A large portion of the land in Katri Chhachpur, a village in the Hardoi district, was formerly used for the cultivation of the hemp plant, but much of the land has been lost by dilution, and many of the ryots now cultivate opium and other crops which they find more paying. Many other villages, where the soil is alluvial, are being eaten up by the river. The report on the Excise Administration shows that the imports of ganja have increased as compared with the previous year, but the figures are still much below those of former years. On the other hand, the imports of charas and bhang are higher, but there is reason to believe that the alteration in the relative consumption of ganja and charas is due more to the difficulty experienced in procuring the former drug than to any change in the taste of the consumers. A large amount of illicit traffic is carried on, but it is satisfactory to note that greater vigilance was observed by the officials, and consequently there was a big increase in the number of successful prosecutions. The year was one of marked prosperity, and the complete recovery from the effects of the cycle of famine and depression is clearly reflected in the excise returns. The net revenue was Rs. 1,223 per 10,000 of the population as compared with Rs. 984 in the preceding year. The annual average expenditure on intoxicants per head, by each person of the population, is about two annas, a very insignificant sum compared with other countries.

THE failure of the rains which has culminated in the disastrous famine now prevailing in Western and Central India, has affected the oilseeds crop as severely as it has dealt with the crops of food-grains. Throughout the central zone of the country, from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, the cultivation of linseed has resulted in almost complete failure. In Berar the failure is absolute; in Bombay a nominal yield of only 627 tons is expected, in the Nizam's territory and the Central Provinces a larger return has been obtained, but it is miserably small. The total crop gathered does not amount to 6,500 tons where the average crop over a period of five years represents 125,000 tons. The cultivator has, therefore, lost 118,000 tons of linseed, representing a value, at the price of Rs. 80 per ton, of about 95 lakhs of rupees.

SIMLA has beaten the Patiala team at cricket by seven wickets.

THE first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be held on the 22nd instant.

THE village of Khatkar Kalan in the Julundur district has been declared free of plague.

A SHORT time ago a Mr. Gibbons of Lucknow was foully murdered while on a shooting trip in the jungles near Puranpur in the Pilibhit district. The murderer, Hamid-ullah, escaped eventually into Nepal, where he has recently been captured by a head constable of the Pilibhit force.

PASSENGERS are prohibited from travelling from or by way of any place in the Nawabahr tahsil of the Jullundur district, or the Garshanker tahsil in the Hoshiarpur district, to, or to the neighbourhood of the Jhangi Malir Shah fair, to be held in the Dasuya tahsir of the Hoshiarpur distrtct.

NOORT Gedacht, whither a number of the British prisoners have been removed by the Boers, though what they gain by holding them fast is hard to see, is on the Pretoria-Laurenço Marques line, thirty miles or so south of the Lydenburg position in the fastnesses of the hills where President Kruger is supposed to have prepared his refuge and last fortress.

ON the night of the 5th instant, while a guard of the Mewar Bhil Corps was patrolling four miles from Kherwara in the direction of Gamri, it was fired on by a band of dacoits. The guard replied and wounded four dacoits and captured one. The rest then made off.

THE weather is now intensely hot in India, the mean of the day and night temperature being in excess in all the Provinces. The highest maximum is reported at Jacobabad—viz 123, or 10 degrees above the normal. The excess in the day temperature is 8 1-2 degrees in Bombay, 7 1-2 in Berar, 6 1-2 in the Central Provinces and in the Madras Deccan. The night temperature in the Punjab is 6 1-2 in excess, and Behar and the Central Provinces 5.

THE season reports for the past week show practically no change in the famine areas. It is stated as regards the Punjab that rain is urgently wanted in the Shahpur District, while some appreciable damage has been done to crops by duststorms in the Lahore District. In the Central Provinces the preparation of land for the autumn sowings is said to be in full swing, but the number of persons on relief works has risen by 6,250. There are now 184 P. W. D. camps open. Fodder still continues to be almost unobtainable in Rajputana.

WE are indebted to Mr. Dennison, the Police Magistrate of Toronto, for a new and sweeping definition of the word "Protestant." In giving a decision, His Worship recently declared that the word in question included "heretics, infidels, agnostics, atheists, and churchless and sectless people in general, as well as members of the orthodox religious communities which are usually classed as Protestants."

THE numbers on relief are 5,818,000, or a decrease of 13,000 over the figures of the previous week. There has been a fall of 44,000 in the Bombay Native States, 2,000 in the Central India States and 12,000 in Beirar much of which is attributed to cholera out-breaks. On the other hand, Hyderabad reports an increase of 37,000, Ajmere 11,000, and Rajputana States 7,000. There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion whether the arrival of the rains will cause an appreciable fall in the relief numbers or not.

NECESSITY being the mother of invention, the Simla Municipal Committee have devised still another new tax. It will fall upon a class of native artisans and skilled labourers hitherto exempt,—namely, workers in wood, cloth, metals and stone, petition-writers, preparers and vendors of food stuffs, cotton cleaners, potters, and printers whose income does not exceed Rs. 500 per annum. The amount of the proposed tax is Rs. 3 per head per annum. A similar imposition, but amounting to only Rs. 2 per head is to be levied on all dhobis, barbers, bhistis, and grass cutters, not already taxed as menial or domestic servants, and on all coolies, not already taxed as job porters. The new taxes will not be adopted before the 4th July, when the Municipal Committee will meet to consider any objections to them that may be submitted.

PADEREWSKI has realised a net profit of 260,000 dollars by his American tour. At his farewell performance in New York he gave the audience eight encores in response to their calls, and the hall was at length emptied by extinguishing the lights.

THE date of the unveiling of the memorial in Canterbury Cathedral to the officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the Buffs who fell in the Chitral and North-West Frontier compaigns has been postponed until June—probably the 19th—when Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll, will perform the ceremony.

IT has been definitely decided that the Duke and Duchess of York are to visit Wolverhampton on July 23 next, to lay the foundation stone of the free library. Luncheon will be served at the Royal Orphanage, the new buildings of which will be declared open. The Duke and Duchess will be the guests of the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth at Patshull House, near Wolverhampton.

THE "Court Circular" says that the sponsors at the christening of the infant son of the Duke of York were:—The Queen, Princess Henry of Battenburg, the Duchess of Cumberland, represented by the Princess of Wales; Princess Charles of Denmark, represented by Princess Victoria of Wales; the German Emperor, represented by Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, Prince George of Greece, represented by the Prince of Wales; Prince Alexander of Teck, represented by the Duke of Cambridge; Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, represented by General Sir Dighton Probyn.

MR. JUSTICE DAY, whose marriage took place the other day, is seventy-four years of age, and has been a judge for eighteen years next month. He has (says the "Outlook") some Continental blood in his veins, for his maternal grandfather was Jan Gaspar Hartsink, and he himself was born at the Hague. He is well-known as an ardent Roman Catholic—the persuasion of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mathew, and Lord Brampton—and was educated at the Benedictine College of St. Gregory, Downside, near Bath. Mr. Justice Day's chief performances upon the Bench have been his presidency of the commission to inquire into the Belfast Riots in 1886, and his conduct (with other judges) of the Parnell Inquiry three years later. He is the editor of two law-books, one of which has achieved the distinction of being a standard work, though Mr. Justice Day was not its original author.

A PARIS paper, *apropos* of the anniversary of the death of Louis XV., has unearthed a story, hitherto, it says, unpublished, though it passed from mouth to mouth the day after the King's death. Towards the end of April, 1774 so runs the tale, 'Le Bien Aime,' as his Majesty was fondly called, was walking with Madame du Barry near the Trainon. In the course of their promenade, they met a pretty girl gathering herbs for her cow. She looked so beautiful that the King and his mistress resolved to dress her up as a fine lady. They did so, and afterwards had her to supper. Now comes the tragedy. The brother of the peasant girl died in a day or two of small-pox. She herself died immediately after. Her death was followed a few days later by that of the King, who everybody knows died of small-pox, deserted by his courtiers.

THE "Tailor" has again been "doing" the Royal Academy from a sartorial point of view, and has a good many faults to find. One of the pictures which comes in for criticism is that of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and respecting the millionaire's coat we have this information: "The lapels are clumsy, and the edges very wobbly, as if it had been made up without any stay whatever, and forced through a machine of the worst character. The details of the left lapel are lost altogether, no buttonholes are represented, and one button suffices for each side. Let our readers imagine what their customers would say if they so far forgot themselves as to send home a double-breasted frock coat without any holes in the lapel, with only one button on each side, and the edge of the garment formed into a frill by bad tailoring." But is it fair to attack "bad tailoring" for what is probably due to artistic licence?

IT is fifty years ago, since Charles Dickens founded "Household Words." The story of its first ten years will always be an interesting chapter in the literary history of the nineteenth century. In its pages men who afterwards made a name in literature and journalism published their first work. George Augustus Sala wrote his first sketch there; Wilkie Collins published his first short story, "A Terribly Strange Bed"; Mrs. Gaskell, in "Cranford Papers," which she wrote for "Household Words," discovered her strength. The proprietors of this old periodical have determined to celebrate its fifty years of life by giving a special number with their ordinary issue. It consists of a history of the early days of "Household Words," from the facile pen of Mr. John Hollingshead, who, with the exception of Mr. Moy Thomas, is the only survivor of the band of young journalists who gathered round Charles Dickens's standard in the early

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FIGHTING AT ROODEVAL.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

According to an official despatch in the fighting at Roodeval on the 7th, the 4th Battalion of the Derbyshires lost seventeen killed and 76 wounded, the remainder being made prisoners, no explanation is given.

Colonel Baird Douglas and Lieutenant Harley were killed and Colonel Wilkinson and four other officers wounded.

Lord Methuen with the bulk of his division was fighting early on the 8th instant, ten miles south of Heilbron.

The despatch leaves everything unexplained.

WITH BULLER'S FORCE.

ENEMY RETREATING.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

A Reuter's message from Gaisvlei, dated the 10th instant, reports that General Buller's force took a north-easterly direction and camped close to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony boundary. He was opposed after marching eight miles by the Boers who retreated when the heavy ordnance came into action. The enemy is making another stand on a ridge ahead off Gaisvlei.

LATER.

General Buller having traversed Botha's Pass telegraphs to-day that the force concentrated at Gaisvlei forestalling at that defile 3,000 of the enemy who retired when our heavy guns opened fire.

Our casualties were six killed and seven wounded.

MR. SCHREINER CONDEMNS DISLOYAL AGITATION.

The "Times" correspondent at Capetown reports that a ministerial crisis has arisen. Mr. Schreiner is vigorously condemning the disloyal agitation among the extreme members of the Bond.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Advices from Capetown state that the Hon'ble Mr. Schreiner and the Hon'ble Mr. Solomon support the Bill to appoint a commission to try Colonial rebels and to disfranchise those found guilty.

The remainder of the Cabinet vehemently oppose the Bill.

A dissolution of the Cape Parliament appears to be inevitable.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Tientsin, the 10th inst., says that foreign troops have occupied two trains and took with them a hotchkiss and several other guns. A third train was seized after clearing away the hostile rabble at the point of the bayonet. The train left with 500 men including 350 Germans.

LATER.

The detachments of foreign troops for Peking took a quantity of material to repair the railway line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

No instructions have yet reached the Government of India for the despatch of troops to China.

In the event of their being wanted, however, India will be as ready as she proved in the case of South Africa to despatch any force necessary.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

We understand that the visit of Sir Antony Mac donnell to Simla is in connection with the N.-W. P. Rent Bill. His Honor returns to his province this week.

FAMINE AND PLAGUE OFFICERS.

Employment for military officers on plague and famine duty is re-opened. The supply of such officers will be at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Generals of the respective commands.

HONORARY COLONELS TO VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A rule is about to be inserted into the Volunteer Regulations, authorizing the appointment of Honorary Colonels to all Volunteer Corps in India. This is intended to compensate for the loss to Volunteers of the influence and assistance rendered by high Government officials who have hitherto held appointments as administrative battalion Commandants and who will cease to be connected with volunteering when the contemplated abolition of administrative volunteer battalions takes effect.

MESS ACCOMMODATION.

Instructions have been issued for providing by the Military Works Department either by building or hiring messes for Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in India. Such mess accommodation will be in lieu of mess allowances.

THE SIMLA ANNUAL MASONIC BANQUET.

The annual Masonic banquet was held here to-night, when Mr. Anderson, of Messrs. Kelner and Co., was installed Worshipful Master. There was a great gathering, the speakers being Sir Edward Law, Sir Power Palmer, the Metropolitan, Lieutenant-Colonel Masson, Lieutenant-Colonel Lukes, Captain Jackson, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, Mr. R. Walker, Mr. E. Machonachie, and Mr. Cullen.

LORD NORTHCOTE IN POONA.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 11.

The Municipality of Poona presented an address of welcome to his Excellency Lord Northcote at Ganeshkhind this afternoon. It referred to various matters connected with Poona City, and hoped his Excellency and Lady Northcote would have health and happiness in the performance of their many difficult duties.

In reply, his Excellency thanked the members of the Municipality for the welcome on behalf of Lady Northcote and himself. He felt that in coming to this Presidency at a time when all classes of her Majesty's subjects are drawn more closely to each other by a common feeling of sympathy with the distress existing, it might be their privilege to take some small share in the great work of permanently establishing the good feeling and kindly relations existing among Natives and Europeans. His Excellency referred to the municipal sanitary affairs mentioned in the address. His Excellency said he thought it would not be honest on his part at the present moment with a heavy famine expenditure to meet, to suppose that the Government of India would be likely to grant the special relief to Poona in regard to plague charges. In conclusion, he said, they all had, he trusted, a common object, namely, the happiness and material prosperity of their fellow-men. The Municipality could help him materially in the execution of his work, through their knowledge of the native feelings, wishes and prejudices, for to those feelings it would be his wish to pay all consideration consistent with the discharge of his duties.

THE SURRENDER OF PRETORIA.

HOLIDAY IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY was observed as a public holiday in Bombay, in honour of the surrender of the Transvaal capital to Lord Roberts. The Union Jack floated from the top of all public offices, and in Esplanade Road flags were displayed from many offices, the decorations at the Bombay Club being specially noticeable. The shipping offices were also adorned, the display outside the P. and O. offices being effective and attracted much admiration. "Handy men" had been at work at the Sailors' Home, which was artistically embellished. The Great Western Hotel was gaily decorated with festoons of flags, and inside the dining-room showed evidence of the joyful event commemorated. The ships in harbour were decked from stem to stern and many of the native craft hoisted their humble emblem of jubilation at the success of the British arms in South Africa. The docks also presented a festive appearance. The soldiers and sailors were also freed from duty, and rejoicings were general.

The Khoja community observed yesterday as a general holiday, and Kamadiya Ismail Kassam entertained all the members of the Khoja Punjebhoy Club to dinner. At a meeting of Mahomedan merchants, held at Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewji's shop, on Sunday, it was agreed to close the whole of the furniture bazaar and yesterday Chuckla Street and Old Cazi Street were gaily decorated with flags and banners.

His Highness Sir Aga Khan, K.C.I. E.'s bungalow, situate at Nesbit Road, was nicely and beautifully adorned with flags and illumination. In the evening a number of poor people were supplied with food. The residence of Mukhi Cassambhai Moosa, at Jail Road, Imamwada, was also decorated with flags and the compound thereof nicely illuminated.

The Bombay Cosmopolitan Club premises, Girgaum, were tastefully decorated and illuminated at night. The members mustered strong in the evening at the Club Rooms when Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhai, J. P., one of the Patrons of the Club, proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress, which was followed by another toast, viz., "Success to British Arms for ever."

A correspondent writes:—A pleasant assembly took place at the Colaba Day School (which is conducted by Mrs. Trimbuck Canaran) yesterday, when over a hundred of the poor of Colaba village were sent away smiling with presents of sarris, bundies and caps, together with a couple of seers of rice. Several lady and gentleman friends witnessed the presentation which was specially set apart as a commemoration of the fall of Pretoria, and doubtless the day will be long remembered by the recipients with pleasant memories of the practical thoughtfulness of Mrs. Trimbuck.

THANKSGIVING BY PARSEES.

As a grateful offering to God for the success of British arms in South Africa, culminating in the capture of Pretoria, the Parsees held two grand thanksgiving ceremonies yesterday. One of these was held at the Hormusji Wadia fire-temple, where a large number of priests and laymen joined in the "jusson" or thanksgiving service, which was presided over by Shums-ul-Ulama Dustoor Darab Sanjana. The other was held at the Anjuman Fire-temple, where similar ceremonies were gone through in the presence of laymen and priests.

BANDORA.

Bandora, the nearest health-resort of Bombay, put on a gala appearance and observed the holiday in loyal style. The Municipal Office and Schools and Dr. DeMonte's Dispensary made a brave show of bunting with the Union Jack gaily floating across the junction of the four roads. The following premises, all on the main road, were tastefully decorated for the occasion:—Mr. Lungrana's "Octagonal Cottage," the Adelphi Hotel, Shroff and Co., Khariwala Brothers, Dara Brothers, and the Anglo-Indian Cigar Company. Signs of general rejoicing were manifest throughout the town.

MARINE BATTALION SPORTS.

Last evening the Marine Battalion held special sports in honour of the occupation of Pretoria on their parade-ground at Marine Lines. There was a large crowd of spectators gathered round the grounds, including a large number of European ladies and gentlemen, who were accommodated in a shamianah specially erected for the occasion. The enclosure was well marked with flags and bunting of a variegated description, and presented a gala appearance. The crowd watched the proceedings with keen interest. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout, Lieutenant-Colonel W.F. Cahusac, commanding the 21st Bombay Infantry, was in charge of the sports, and Lieutenant A. G. M. Hogg and Lieutenant A. C. Kensington acted as judge and starter. The band of the regiment played a selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, the Band-master. The programme, which was an attractive one, consisted of chatti carrying race, bullock-cart race, cock-fighting, sack-race, Victoria Cross race and other events. At the conclusion of the efforts Mrs. Cahusac distributed prizes to the successful competitors.

Dr. J. Pollen, in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Cahusac, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before we separate this evening, I think I am only fulfilling the desire of all present if I venture to express on your behalf our deep sense of gratification to Mrs. Cahusac and to the officers of the Marine Battalion for the very pleasurable manner in which they have enabled us to celebrate this memorable day. As to the great achievement we celebrate to-day it is unnecessary for me to dwell on this occasion. All that has been done can be summed up in one comprehensive word "Bobs." (Cheers.) The events are all fresh in our memory, for no words of mine could add glory to the magnificent achievement of the march from Cape Town to Pretoria. It would indeed be a case of gilding refined gold, painting the lily, and throwing a perfume on the violet for a demi-semi-military person like myself to expatiate on the glorious march, crowned by the occupation of Pretoria, which we celebrate to-day. I have high authority for saying that such expatiation would be wasteful and ridiculous excess. We all know "Bobs—" (cheers)—and all he has done for the British army; and I am perfectly convinced that for everything he has done he will give credit to those who have to serve under him. (Hear, hear). Lucky were they upon whom the choice fell. But I think I am not wrong in saying that if that choice could have been extended to the officers commanding the Marine Battalion they might possibly have had the chance of sharing the honours of the day. (Cheers.) Of the former Commander-in-Chief in India all I know is that had the officers of the Marine Battalion been called upon they would have risen to the occasion, as they have done this evening. (Hear, hear.) I once more repeat that our thanks are due to Colonel Cahusac for enabling us to celebrate the evening of the day, in spite of the elements, in the pleasant manner in which we have done; and I would specially venture to thank Lieutenant Hogg and Lieutenant Kensington for the manner in which they have organised the sports, and the devotion they have displayed in our interest. (Applause.) I will now call upon you to give three cheers for Mrs. Cahusac in recognition of the graceful and kindly manner in which she has distributed the prices. I will then ask you to give three cheers for General Roberts, the hero of the great march to Pretoria, and to the Grand Old Lady, her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who inspires us one and all for such feelings of affection, and deep devotion to the Throne. (Loud applause.)

Cheers having been accordingly given the gathering dispersed.

A HINDU MEETING AT MADHAV BAUG.

A public meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, at Madhav Baug, to offer thanksgiving prayers for the success of the British Arms in the Transvaal. The meeting was largely attended, the spacious verandah being crowded to its utmost capacity. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade was voted to the chair. Amongst those present were Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Narayen G. Chundawarkar, Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Narayan Trimbuck Vaidya, Damodhur Goverdhandas, Vassonji Khimji, Karamsey Damji, Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, Messrs. Eknath R. Khote, Soondernath D. Khote, H. S. Dixit, Keshowji Nathoo Sailor, and others. The proceedings were opened with the singing of Hari-Kirtan," at the conclusion of which the chairman addressed briefly the meeting in Marathi. He said that it behoved the Hindoo community of Bombay to celebrate the present occasion in a befitting manner. Perhaps some people might say that the present success of the British was achieved without any pitched battles and therefore there was nothing to rejoice at it; but as doing away with the tension that had been existing for a long time, it was an important event over which all British subjects should rejoice.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, in moving the first resolution said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in moving the proposition which has been entrusted to my care and which runs thus:—That this public meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay places on record its sense of great satisfaction at the victory of the British arms in the Transvaal War and authorises its chairman to send on his behalf a telegram to his Excellency the Governor offering their loyal and respectful congratulations. I am exceedingly thankful to you all for enabling me for the third time to give public expression to the feeling of joy and relief that we all experience in the successful termination of the Transvaal War as well as to the deep sentiments of loyalty we feel towards her Most Gracious Majesty's person and throne. Gentlemen, there was some difference of opinion as regards the righteousness of this war but whatever might have been the correct opinion on that point the course of events has proved that the action of the Transvaal Government has forced the war on the British nation. It is well known that her Majesty the Queen-Empress throughout her long, glorious, prosperous and peaceful reign has endeavoured to enjoin a policy of peace on her ministers and has on some notable occasions succeeded in averting wars. In the present instance, however, there was no alternative left as the Boer assumed the offensive and were the first to declare war. It is now more than six months since the bloody and disastrous war commenced. It has entailed a heavy sacrifice of valuable lives as well as millions of money. The first few months were most trying. General after General met with defeat and disaster and reverses after reverses befell the British arms. This caused general anxiety and depression not only in the mind of the British nation but also in dependencies and colonies and for a time threatened the honor and prestige of the nation. There was feverish excitement throughout the Empire. We in India were very anxiously watching the course of events. The fate of the whole Empire seemed for a time dependant upon the issue of the war. When the Prime Minister hit upon the happy thought of sending Lord Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in South Africa and Lord Kitchener as the Chief of the Staff. These changes in the command turned the tide. There was ever since an almost uniform course of success. The ultimate issue was never doubtful but the intermediate ill-success has caused an uneasy feeling which was set right immediately. Lord Roberts came upon the scene. It will always redound to the lasting credit of Lord Roberts that in spite of the death of his only son who fell in this war he willingly accepted the command and left for South Africa within a short time of the receipt of the news of his son's death. As I have remarked Lord Roberts' arrival in South Africa was a signal for the commencement of a new era. Everyone felt that the campaign would enter upon a new phase and so it was. The relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith, the brilliant victory of Paardeburg, the capture of Cronje, the relief of Mafeking and the triumphant entry into Bloemfontein, Johannesberg and Pretoria and the hoisting of the British flag there, have all been very skilfully planned and carried out by a masterly hand exactly to the very letter and date as promised by the veteran warrior. His uniformly brilliant career in the past, inspired confidence into his soldiers throughout very splendidly. The Boers were gradually driven from their strong positions. Their courage and nerve seemed to fail them and they successively abandoned one strong position after another. The capture of Pretoria all but ends the war. We are now within measurable distance of peace, although the indomitable Kruger is still hurling his defiance and threats. But it seems now the threats are empty. The war may linger sometime and complete pacification and settlement cannot be looked forward to at an early date. But surely the beginning of the end is coming and we have every reason to rejoice both for the sake of the Government and of humanity at large as well as the Boers themselves that the war will cease. It is in view of these circumstances that the Government have appointed this day as a day of public rejoicing and thanksgiving. It is but meet that we should offer prayers to the Almighty on this auspicious occasion for the success of British arms and our hearty congratulations to Lord Roberts and send our felicitations to her Most Gracious Majesty. He has earned undying fame by his masterful generalship and has thus immortalized his name. It speaks volumes for the keen sense of duty displayed by the brave and veteran general who at 68 came forward to serve his country at the call of duty. He was born as you are probably aware at Cawnpore and has spent forty-four years of his life in India. We may therefore claim him as an Indian in a special sense and have particular gratification at his brilliant career.

Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas seconded the proposition, which, on being put to the vote, was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Narayan G. Chandawarkar moved a resolution of congratulation to Lord Roberts, which Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Messrs. S. S. Mansheer and D. N. Sukhatma sang the Marathi rendering of the National Anthem, and the proceedings terminated.

GATHERING AT JAVER BAUG.

A gathering of the Hindu community assembled at Javer Baug, last evening, to offer thanksgiving prayers for the occupation of Pretoria by the British. Hari-kirtan was sung from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. The premises were decorated with ever-greens, flags and bunting.

While "Hari-kirtan" was being sung in the temple, a meeting of prominent Hindu gentlemen was held on the verandah of the temple, at which Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy presided.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said: You are all sufficiently aware of the purpose for which we have met. It is about the fourth time we are here to-day in connection with the same matter. On some of the previous occasions it was under very different conditions, when the progress of the British Army was impeded by the enemy. On those occasions our prayer to the Almighty was to vouchsafe success and glory to the British arms. Gentlemen, our prayers have been heard and our wishes gratified; the British arms have since then marched in one full tide of victory and triumph till the whole has been crowned by the occupation of Pretoria. Let us then offer our humble and sincere thanks to that Almighty God Who has accepted our prayers and in His infinite mercy brought this disastrous war to so speedy an end. We next felicitate our gracious mother, the Queen-Empress Victoria, whose glorious reign whether by reason of the variety and interest of its events, the wide increase in her dominions, or of the remarkable and beneficent character of the changes it has witnessed, occupies a place which not only compares favourably with that of every previous reign, but which is, in itself, historically unique. And, lastly, we congratulate England's greatest living soldier, the great Lord Roberts, whose genius and generalship have achieved feats of arms not readily to be surpassed. I believe, in the military annals of England, whether for the prudent audacity of its conception or the brilliant thoroughness of its achievement, I mean the entire operation from the capture of Cronje to the occupation of Pretoria. And well may England,—the little sea-girt isle—rule wide, wide over the world, so long as she produces men like Roberts and Baden-Powell and the gallant defender of Ladysmith, who have once more proved to us what incentive to high deed lives ever in the folds of that hallowed symbol of a nation's honour. It is men like these to whom in a great measure we owe the liberties we enjoy. No man can over-estimate the value of such an army as England is proud to possess. No man can read the past history of England without being astonished at the mighty deeds of her warriors. To mention names, when the roll of heroes produced by the present expedition is almost endless, would be invidious; to mention acts of heroism and indomitable bravery would be equally so, for their name is legion. And, gentlemen, in this display of courage and chivalry and the performance of the gallant deeds of prowess and feats of arms the British colonies have vied with each other in carrying off the palm, and have established beyond doubt that the consolidation of the British Empire is not an idle dream, but a concrete fact that may be productive of grand results in future And the one reason, perhaps, of the spontaneity and the readiness with which the British Colonies and also India, in a modest degree, responded to the silent call of the mother-country in her difficulties was probably, this that they saw in it war directed to its legitimate object, viz., the vindication of right; that it was to be a triumph of justice over jobbery, of liberty over oppression, of truth over mendacity. And, gentlemen, this extraordinary expedition which has been remarkable for the discipline, the steadiness, the bravery and the unfarnished good conduct of the men who accomplished it no less than for the wisdom, the foresight and the soldier-like ability with which the troops have been commanded under Lord Roberts, has proved above all that the British soldier has lost none of the courage for which he has been famed, and England has cause to be proud of her Army. Our prayer, gentlemen, now is that may the unfortunate country which has been lately passing through such tribulations soon again rest in peace and may, under the British flag, prosper and flourish to a degree it has not known before, and that it may be granted to her Most Gracious Majesty during what, we hope, shall be the long remainder of her reign, to see all the rolling years crowned with augmented blessings, for her people to witness the growth of wealth, of peace, of loyalty of order, and of virtue in every class of the community under the influences of her wise counsels and her noble example.

The meeting dispersed after resoling that congratulatory telegrams be sent to the Viceroy and to the Queen-Empress.

POONA.

A large and influential gathering of European and Native gentlemen was held at Poona this evening, among those present being General Burnett, Colonels Lobbs, Reilly, Stuart, Messrs. Carvalho, Kennedy, McNeil, Watson, Sale, Moochool Shah, Giles, Dr. Bull, Dr. Bhandarkar, Khan Bahadur Pallonjee Nusservanjee Khambatta, Mr. Visvesvaraja, Sirdars Pudumjee, Raste, Patwardham, Purandare, Rao Bahadurs Bhide, Ramnarayen and many others. The gardens of Hirabag were tastefully decorated with flags. Sirdar Pudumjee took the chair. The first proposition was that the citizens of Poona offer to her Majesty the Queen-Empress their sincere congratulations on the successes of her Majesty's forces in South Africa. They pray that the war may soon terminate, the vast Empire over which her Majesty rules may long enjoy the blessings of peace under her benign rule, and that they take the opportunity of assuring her Majesty the loyalty and devotion. The second proposition was that the citizens of Poona congratulate Lord Roberts and the forces under him upon the brilliant successes and offer their heartfelt sympathy for the sufferings and losses undergone by his lordship and his brave army. The third proposition was that the chairman be authorised to telegraph these propositions on behalf of the inhabitants. The last proposition was that a committee be formed to raise subscription for a dinner to the poor and a treat to poor children.

HONAVAR.

A crowded meeting of the inhabitants was held to-day to express rejoicings on the occupation of Pretoria. Prayers were offered. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Fire-works were let off. Loyal speeches were made and songs, specially composed, were sung. The meeting closed with hearty cheers for the Queen-Empress and Lord Roberts.

PALITANA.

Great rejoicings prevail in Palitana in consequence of the splendid success of the British arms in South Africa. His Highness the Thakore Saheb, on hearing the news of the victory, ordered a general holiday to be observed throughout the State and through his energetic and popular Dewan Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao and Shet Oosman Jamall, the State Agent, distributed grain, clothes and sweetmeat to the people. The State buildings and the palace were tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated to celebrate the success of the British in Transvaal.

SHOLAPUR.

At a special general meeting of the Sholapur Municipality, held to-day, it was unanimously resolved that the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay be requested to transmit to her Majesty the Board's expression of its devoted loyalty and its rejoicing at the victory of British arms in South Africa. The meeting dissolved after distribution of flowers and *pan-supari*. Thanks to the liberality of our much-esteemed townsman, Mr. Hunmandas Singhi, who gave a treat to the children of the St. Joseph's and the Railway schools. The spacious grounds of the St. Joseph's was gaily decorated and the Collector, the Assistant Collector, the Police Superintendent and other leading gentlemen of the station were present.

JUNAGAD.

Glad tidings of the successful occupation of Pretoria by General Lord Roberts having reached his Highness on Friday, Mahomedan Sabbath day, when all offices and schools are closed. His Highness, on the re-opening of the offices on Saturday morning sent a congratulatory wire and directed that Saturday be observed a public holiday.

A royal salute of thirty-one guns was fired from the durbar battery in honour of the success of the British arms. In the evening a special meeting of the Mahomedan community was convened under the presidentship of the Madar-ul-Maham Vazier Saheb, Sheik Mahomed Bahaudinbhai Casambhai, C. I. E., at the Mohabat Jumma Musjid, where Mr. M. J. Kadri, B. A., Head Master, Mohabat Madressa, explained to the congregation, the object of the gathering, and the people expressed their great delight at the brilliant success that had attended the British arms in South Africa and offered a thanksgiving prayer to the Almighty for the same. The Vazier Saheb then addressed the meeting, and in the course of his speech referred to the pleasure with which the news of the occupation of Pretoria by the British troops was received by his Highness. He stated that he was directed by his Highness to express his sense of gratification and that of his subjects by a public demonstration, and concluded by wishing long life to her Imperial Majesty and continued prosperity to the British Raj, and still further success to the British arms. Sweetmeats were then ordered to be distributed to the students of the Mohabat Madressa, and the assemblage dispersed amidst loud cheers for her Majesty the Queen, Lord Roberts, and the British Government. Similar gatherings were held in their respective temples by the Hindu members of society and thanksgiving prayers were offered for the victories achieved by the British troops in South Africa. Monday being decreed by his Excellency the Viceroy to be a public holiday throughout the country, it is further directed by his Highness that all the offices in the State should be closed on that day, also that food be distributed to the poor, and that thanksgiving prayers be offered by the heads of offices in the chief towns in the district for the splendid success of the British army. A parade of the Imperial Service Troops will also be held in the morning.

KOLHAPUR.

The news of the occupation of Pretoria has been received here with universal rejoicing. Directly the glad tidings reached the Maharajah, his Highness issued orders for a general holiday. The streets were decorated with flags and bunting, a durbar was held in the afternoon at which all the European residents, Native Chiefs and Sirdars were present. Mr. Subnis, the Dewan, then read the following address:—

Mr. Jackson, Chiefs, Sardars, Ladies and Gentleman,—To-day's durbar, as you are aware, is held in celebration of what might be considered the end of the Transvaal War, namely, the occupation by Lord Roberts of Pretoria, the capital of the Boer Republic. We are especially proud of the achievements of the illustrious Field Marshal as we all know his glorious military career; to us his name has the pleasant association of success and victory wherever he goes. The successful blow now struck at the very heart of the enemy's dominions has vindicated the prestige of British arms and the justice of the cause and has taught the Boers a lesson which will be an effective warning in the future not only to them but to all enemies of Great Britain. The joyful news has reached us on the first day of our financial New Year and his Highness trusts it is the welcome harbinger of the end of the natural calamities to which the Kolhapur State and the Bombay Presidency have been subject during the last four years. I need not say what havoc these calamities might have played but for the British Government. The enlightened principles on which they have been conducting the administration of British India impose on them the sacred duty of saving human life in such calamitous times, and we are all aware with what alacrity and zeal and at what personal risk it is being performed by its servants. Amid pestilence and famine and agitations and riots got up by ignorant and deluded people, they have fearlessly stuck to their guns and are always on the alert at the call of duty. This noble example set by that Government is followed by the Native States and has resulted in unbounded good to their subjects. The protection from foreign invasion afforded to these States under her Majesty's Government enables them to devote their sole attention to the administration of their territories and the welfare of their people. This is a blessing which cannot be too highly appreciated and his Highness trusts and prays that God will prolong the happy rule of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and that the empire may long enjoy the blessings of unbroken peace and prosperity. (Applause.)

A Royal salute of 101 guns followed the close of the durbar. The evening was to have seen the display of fire-works and illuminations, but a smart shower of rain interfered with this item of the programme. His Highness has ordered the release of several prisoners, the school-children are to receive sweets, and alms are to be distributed to the poor. Moreover, as part of his Highness's household are at Panhala, arrangements have been made to extend the Pretorian rejoicings to this little hill station. In addition to fire-works and bunting the inhabitants of Panhala are to be treated to a free theatrical performance, followed by a wrestling match on the morrow.

An interesting item among the Panhala rejoicings was the Gudi ceremony, a Gudi is a long pole dressed in the costliest garment the owner possesses, surmounted by a drinking vessel, or lota, of silver (where possible) erected in front of the house and held in veneration for that day. It is a sign of great rejoicing and is only used to mark the Hindoo festival of Padva (new year) or when ordered by the Maharajah on occasions of universal rejoicing. Thus June 8th, 1900, will long remain a red-letter day in the annals of this loyal State.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

RACING AND POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

THE races are over and polo is now the attraction at Annandale. In this the Maharajah of Patiala has once more demonstrated how far superior is the combination he has trained than any team available in Simla. It was at one time thought that, with Colonel Beatson and Major Turner in Simla, the Imperial Service Troops would be able to seriously challenge the Sikh supremacy. Monday's game, however, in which the Patiala B Team beat Colonel Beatson's combination, showed this was not the case, while the tie on Wednesday, when Patiala B Team was itself crushingly defeated by Patiala A Team, afforded proof of the immense superiority of what the Maharajah had in reserve. The gathering at Annandale to see the two Patiala teams play each other was particularly large, and the display afforded fully justified expectation, the teams being as splendidly mounted as they were admirably trained. The sporting Maharajah himself played in B Team, and was thus beaten by his own men.

Last Friday Sir Power and Lady Palmer gave their first dance at Snowdon, and it was a very cheery one. On Monday, the historic 4th of June, a small gathering of old Eton boys was entertained by the Viceroy at dinner. While on Tuesday was a dance given by Herr von Waldthausen at Rothnev Castle. Lady Curzon, Sir Power and Lady Palmer and the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Mackworth Young were amongst those present at the last-mentioned gathering, which would in any case have been a charming one. It was still further brightened by the good news which arrived in the course of the evening of the capture of Pretoria by Lord Roberts; news that lightened the spirits of more than one of us, anxious for friends and relatives in the dreary campaign which has thrown so many here into mourning. To-day the cricket match, Simla vs. Patiala, which was postponed last week, is to be resumed, and on Saturday the gay part of the Simla season will be brought to a close with the annual Horse and Dog Show. This is the time of coveted invitations to Mashobra and Mahasu, Saturdays and Sundays, at one of the half-dozen country seats which are the luxurious property, week about, of various people here. One family I know have reversed the usual order of things by having a big house at Mahasu and a little one in Simla, but I have not yet heard their experience of the convenience of this arrangement. Most people keep their permanent and solid household, the piano, the pictures and all the best China, in Simla, and make flittings out and back with just that portion of bedding and cooking pots and khansama that is strictly necessary. One of these happy week-ends was mine, the other day, as a guest at a charming retreat on the top of Mahasu. Free and irresponsible with nothing to do but enjoy myself and say whether I would like a fire in my room, I had a charming time; but I could not help reflecting as I watched my hostess distraught among laden coolies the day of our return, that nothing would induce me to submit myself to such a dislocation on my own account. It was odd, coming back from those high and mighty solitudes, what an absurd impression one had of the size and bustle of Simla. The dead-alive Mall seemed full and active, three rickshaws in front of Hossein Bux's suggested a driving business, and a bazaar cat carrying a subaltern towards Chota Simla at a canter, represented pressing affairs of State. Time, however, had been passing over the summer capital just in the same peaceful way, and being registered by the church clock with just the usual inaccuracy. Three dahlias has come out under Peliti's hotel—that was all that had happened.

That amusing little comedy "The Manœuvres of Jane" has been drawing full houses at the Theatre, not a seat having been untaken in the first three performances. The principal character, that of the Manœuvring Jane, is taken by Mrs. Bingley, of whose acting the Simla A.-D.-C. has reason to be proud. Mrs. Bingley is delightful in all the parts she plays, and into the personality of the wayward Jane she brings a reality and vivacity which inspirits the whole cast. The first Act opens with a scene at Chancy Court, the home of Lord Bapchild (W. Loraine), an inane youth brought up by a series of tutors under the guidance of his widowed mother, Lady Bapchild (Mrs. Rodgers). There is also in the house Lord Bapchild's uncle Jervis Punshon (Capt. Twiss) and other relations who have matrimonial ideas in view for the young lord. Upon them enter Mr. Nangle (Mr. Sherring) with his daughter Jane (Mrs. Bingley) an heiress and her friend Constantia Gage (Miss Becher). These two young ladies are left at Chancy Court in charge of Mrs. Beechinor (Mrs. Strachan), in the hope that Jane may be induced to marry Lord Bapchild and forget her former lover George Langton (Col. Monck-Mason). Unfortunately for the plans of her father and the Bapchild family, George Langton manages to become agent to his young lordship's estate, the result being that after many and various adventures Jane, the heiress, marries the man of her heart, the poor George Langton; while her friend Constantia Gage, of no fortune, carries off the hand, if not the heart, of the son and heir of Chancy Court. The gentleman known in Simla theatrical circles as "W. Loraine," who plays the part of the inanely ludicrous young lord, brought down the house each time he appeared the night I was there. Miss Becher, as Constantia Gage, shows herself capable of entering into a more important part than has until now been given to her, and, in the amusing scenes between her and Bapchild, displays with much brightness the character of the poor Constantia, intent upon marrying the young lord. The scenes in which Mrs. Bingley and Col. Monckmason took part are well sustained, while Miss King as Pamela, the little daughter of Mrs. Beechinor, makes a delightful "enfant terrible," the lesser characters fulfilling their several parts very respectably. The only criticisms I have to make on "The Manœuvres of Jane," as put on the boards of the Simla A. D. C., are that it is too long for the ordinary theatre-goers; also that the orchestra is rather loud for the confined space of the theatre. In other respects Colonel Monck-Mason's excellent stage management has been crowned with the success it deserves. Extensive preparations had been made in Simla for the celebration of the occupation of Pretoria by the British, and on Wednesday the Mall was ablaze with flags. The Volunteer Head-quarters and the corner opposite Mr. Berriff's establishment, were specially resplendent, while an extraordinarily dainty effect was produced below the Club where lines of cunningly arranged ensigns contrasted with the dark verdure of the deodars. A big portrait of Lord Roberts displayed by Messrs. Hota, with appropriate decoration, was also noticeable. Even rickshaws flew Union Jacks.

The weather during the past week has continued as abnormal as ever, hardly a day passing without a thunderstorm. The roses are shooting untimely and chrysanthemums coming out in buds that have no business to be there until after the rains, and there is an absence of the, at this season, usual dust, but an uncomfortable feeling is abroad that things are not as they should be. The old Simla fakir foretells a continuance of the showers until the monsoon bursts, and, after that, in August rain heavier than Simla has seen for many years. But everybody is not so sanguine and with matters as they stand in regard to the famine anxiety is legitimate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Paramatta, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

SUEZ, JUNE 9

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay this morning.

NAPLES, JUNE 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

HONG KONG, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Baliarat left here for Bombay this afternoon.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

THERE was nothing like the interest which had signalised its introduction shown in the second reading of the Australian Commonwealth Bill. For it had been allowed to become known that, after all the eloquence which had been expended upon Clause 74 and the question of appeal, after the Colonial Secretary's dramatic stand and the asserted inflexibility of the colonial delegates, a compromise had been arrived at. Mr. Barton foreshadowed this at Cambridge, although he preferred to use the word "adjustment" instead of "compromise." Mr. Chamberlain, in moving the second reading, said that he wished to call the special attention of the House to the amendments embodied in it, which constituted a difference between the Bill of the Government and the Bill originally presented by the delegates from Australia. There were two points of very considerable importance. One was the application of the Colonial Laws Validity Act to the legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament. As to that, after further discussion with the delegates, it had been agreed that the best way of removing any doubt would be to omit in the Bill the words defining the Colony. The doubt raised by those words would then cease to exist, and it would be unnecessary to make a further alteration. The right of appeal was of very substantial importance In introducing the Bill, he had stated that, whatever the opinions of the Government might be as to the value of any particular provision in the Australian Bill, so long as it dealt exclusively with Australian interests it would not be wise or desirable for the Imperial Parliament to interfere. The Government might make suggestions, but if these were not accepted the Government would not insist. On the other hand, he laid down as an important principle that, wherever the interests of her Majesty's subjects or possessions outside Australia, or our relations with foreign countries, were concerned, the Government were acting as trustees for the Empire, and had a right to claim that the existing power of appeal should in no way be lessened or affected. In his discussions with the delegates, he had never seen that there was any real difference between them. It was quite true that Clause 74 as it stood in the Bill violated the principle he had laid down, and did propose to limit the right of appeal in cases in which other than Australian interests were exclusively concerned. But even in Clause 74 as originally drawn there was an exception made. It was evident to him, from the introduction of the limiting words, that the framers of the Constitution at the Convention themselves recognised a distinction between matters which were Australian and matters which were extra-Australian. But the distinction in the clause did not go far enough. The words "public interests" were so ambiguous as to render it uncertain whether the private interests of investors, for instance, or of anybody of her Majesty's subjects would be held to be the public interests of any portion of her Majesty's possessions. A very large class therefore, of British subjects interested in Australia would be shut out from their full right of appeal by the clause as originally drawn. He had pointed out that which from an Imperial point of view was of even greater importance—namely, the question of foreign relations, which might arise on many subjects committed to the Federal Parliament for them to legislate upon. These questions would also be excluded from

He had spoken entirely of the four delegates he had named. There were two other Colonies that were concerned in this matter. One was Western Australia, which had not up to the present time agreed to enter the Federation, but to whose Parliament and people the question was very shortly to be put. He had received from the officer administering the Government of Western Australia a telegram stating that his responsible advisers preferred the amendment proposed by the Imperial Government to those suggested by the delegates. Mr. Dickson, the delegate for Queensland, had received from his Government late this afternoon a telegram stating that they did not approve of the modifications suggested by Mr. Barton. It was evident from these two telegrams that the two Colonies concerned greatly preferred the original proposal of her Majesty's Government. The Government appreciated very much this support of the views which they expressed. They had not altered those views in the slightest degree. They thought that, in the interest of Australia itself, it would be most desirable that the plenary right of appeal should be preserved; but they could not, in accordance with the principle to which they had committed themselves, namely, not to interfere where exclusively Australian interests were concerned, take sides with the two Colonies as against the four Colonies. If even yet it were possible to persuade the representatives of the four Colonies to make further concessions, nothing would give greater pleasure to her Majesty's Government; but that was a matter which, in the view of the Government must be discussed between the Colonies themselves. Probably it would be better discused by them in Australia, and her Majesty's Government would be prepared to register their decision whatever it might be. He hoped that after the statement he had been able to make that the House would not think it necessary to delay the progress of this Bill by any considerable discussion. The moment it had passed the second reading he proposed to lay on the table the form the amendments would take in order to carry out this agreement, and he should hope that its very early passage might then be confidently anticipated. He hoped the Bill would be passed unanimously. He firmly believed that in that case, even without any such further alteration as Queensland and Western Australia desired, the House might pass the Bill with the full conviction that in securing the union of Australia they had not in any way impaired or weakened the unity of the Empire. They should then be able to contemplate the consummation of this great achievement without the slightest drawback to the pride which they felt in the wisdom and the patriotism of their Australian kinsmen. Mr. Asquith, who followed the Colonial Secretary, said the gratification at this not wholly unexpected announcement would be shared not only by the people of this country and Australia, but by all her Majesty's subjects throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire. For this was a measure which transcended, not only by its intrinsic importance, but by the influence it must exercise on the future of the Empire, almost any legislative proposal of our time. It would therefore be the worst example if it did not receive the unanimous assent of all parties in the House. The several Australian States had grown from infancy to manhood almost within living memory; they had developed a character and an individuality all their own, but all alike, it must gratefully be acknowledged, had contributed to the strength and vitality of the Empire. The Australian Commonwealth was a whole which they believed was destined to be greater than the sum of its component parts, and, without draining them of their life, the Bill would give to them in their corporate unity a freedom of development, a scale of interests, and a dignity of stature, to which alone and separated they could never attain. He declared his conviction that this great constitutional instrument would certainly receive the cordial welcome of all hades of opinion in the country. During the past week it had appeared as if the welcome might be marred, and he was sure he was voicing unanimous opinion when he said they all rejoiced that, by a wise exhibition of tact on one side and the other whatever differences might have arisen were now forgotten in a settlement which reflected equal honour on the Colonial Secretary and the Australian delegates, and that this great fabric, which had been so skilfully and laboriously built up, might now be launched, without friction or delay, on the voyage on which it would carry with it not only the fortunes of the Commonwealth, but the hopes of the Empire. At the same time, he did not think it would be right to let the occasion pass without saying one or two words, in no controversial spirit, upon the character of the differences which had arisen, and of the nature of the settlement by which they had now been overcome. He accepted to the full the two canons which the right hon. gentleman had laid down last week, and had just repeated, as to the principles which ought to govern the action of this Parliament in matters of this kind. On the one hand, there was this Bill, finally, solemnly ratified by the voice of the vast majority of the Australian people. It came with an overwhelming presumption that it represented their deliberate judgment, and ought not to be lightly regarded. On the other hand, he agreed that they in this Imperial Parliament were the ultimate custodians and trustees of Imperial interests. That was a duty they could not abdicate without being false to the mandate that sent them there, and however authoritative might be the representations made from any part of the Empire they had a duty to insist that these plans when carried into effect should not be inconsistent with the welfare of the other parts of the Empire, and should not offer any menace or danger to Imperial unity. Such dangers had been found in Clause 74, but they had, in his judgment, been greatly exaggerated in some quarters. He did not complain of the action of the Government, because they were bound to exercise a most scrupulous and almost jealous watchfulness in proposals of this kind. If there was any danger it would, he thought, arise far more from the clauses which conferred legislative powers than from those giving powers of interpretation. That being so he was inclined to look forward to the constitution of a real Imperial court of supreme appeal—(hear, hear)—not to be forced on the Colonies against their will, but of such a character that the right of appeal to it would not be regarded as a fetter but hailed as a privilege. Such a court would be one of the best instruments for obtaining the unity of the Empire as a whole. Coming to the proposal of the Australians that they should keep their constitutional questions for home consumption, and not export them from time to time for decision by any Court in this country, he could not see in that proposal anything that in the least militated against Imperial unity, or anything constituting danger to any other part of the Empire. As to the other point, the proposal to reserve to the Federal Parliament of Australia power to limit the right of appeal to the Privy Council it appeared to him that we were already sufficiently protected by the Governor's power of veto. Upon the whole matter his opinion was that there never was any great gulf between the opinions of the Government on the one side, and of the Australian Colonies on the other; and he had only to say that all parties in that House, now that these difficulties had been got over, would join together to welcome this measure, which would prove a most signal and successful illustration of that process of reconciling local liberty with Imperial union which was the strength and safeguard of the Empire.

The "Daily Telegraph" says, in a leading article: "As everyone knows, Clause 74, with its specific language in reference to the right of appeal, in the original draft of the measure as brought over to this country by the delegates, caused a temporary difficulty. It was felt that there were certain obvious matters, like the foreign ralations of Great Britain, which ought to be exempted from the purview of the Federal Parliament and High Court, however anxious we might be that in all matters of local interest Australia should be allowed to manage her own concerns without the slightest appearance even of control from the Imperial authorities at home. Fortunately enough, this was a view largely entertained in the Colonies themselves, and the question of the rights and privileges of the Privy Council—or an amended Privy Council—as the final Court of Appeal was never regarded as a vital matter. Inasmuch as the differences between the Colonial Office and the Delegates were all along more verbal than real, the lines of a proper and reasonable compromise suggested themselves almost of their own accord. Australasia wished to be mistress in her own house; Great Britain could not forget that she was a trustee for the Empire, a mother of many nations. Hence, the right and proper agreement must leave the Australian Commonwealth absolutely free to take its own course where Australian interests are solely and exclusively concerned, but it must make provision in all other cases that the right of appeal should be fully maintained. The result of the negotiations consequently is that the wording of Clause 74 is exactly reversed. As Mr. Chamberlain expressed it last night: Whereas in the original clause the appeal was to cease in all cases, except where the public interests of some portion of her Majesty's dominions outside Australia were concerned, by the new clause the appeal is to lie in every case except where Australian interests alone are concerned. Such is the happy device which has smoothed out all possible opportunities of friction. We have said that on grounds of reason it almost suggests itself of its own accord; but it must be remembered that the course of delicate negotiations does not always accommodate itself to reasonable requirements, nor is a compromise effected unless the responsible parties to the debate use discretion and commonsense, as well as a logical understanding. It is the great merit of the Colonial Secretary that he has been as keenly alive to the prerogatives of the Mother Country as he has been to the ambitions and the susceptibilities of her Colonial offspring. The Australian Commonwealth Bill may be a monument of legislative competency; it is also a monument of diplomatic management and skill.

The "Daily News" in a leading article, says:—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has made a highly distinguished convert. Mr. Chamberlain has almost come round to his point of view, and has virtually given the Delegates, or rather the majority of them, everything they wanted. The process of arriving at an agreement was, according to Mr. Chamberlain, simple in the extreme. The Delegates pointed out that in questions between two Australian Colonies, or between a single Colony and the Federation, the Australian Courts ought to be supreme. Mr. Chamberlain at once admitted that that was a sound principle, and in accordance with his own views. The Delegates must have asked themselves what then all the fuss had been about, and why for Clause Seventy-four had been substituted another clause of a totally opposite kind. The Delegates may congratulate themselves upon a hard fight and a substantial victory. They have done their duty to their respective Colonies while, at the same time, agreeing to such amendments as were desirable in the interests of the Empire as a whole. It is a pity that Mr. Chamberlain did not do at first what he has done at last. He lays great stress upon a point which appears to him important, or which he wishes others to think so. Clause Seventy-Four, he says, will be exactly reversed; and, whereas in the original clause the appeal was to cease in all cases where the public interest of some portion of her Majesty's dominions outside Australia was concerned, in the clause as we now propose to insert it the appeal will lie in every case except the case where Australian interests alone are concerned. This is surely one of those distinctions which are said by logicians to be without a difference. It would be impossible to mention a single case where an appeal would have lain under the original Bill, and where it will not lie now. What the Bill establishes in Australia is not independence, nor anything like it. For that they have no desire. It is a logically complete system of Home Rule The sovereignty of the Queen, her heirs and successors, will be preserved and embodied in the Governor. But the Australian people will be as free to interpret their own legislation as they are to make it, provided always that it does not affect other Colonies, countries, or interests than their own. If, however, both parties consent they may have the joint right of appeal on any matter to the Judical Committee. If the reconstituted Court of Imperial Appeal is successful in proving attractive to the Australian people, this right will be used; if not, not. We could not have forced it upon them in any case, and it is most desirable that Parliamentary approval of Federation should not be marred by any useless or pedantic quibbling.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE FAR EAST.

With the disturbed condition of affairs in South Africa before the world the curtain has for the present been rung down on affairs in the Far East.

But although the boards are occupied for a season with a drama full of most exciting incidents, the actors in Far Eastern affairs have nevertheless been pursuing their rehearsals with tireless energy, and when they again make their obeisance before the Powers it will be found that they have attained still greater perfection in their respective parts. The plot of the piece has become more apparent. The Empress Dowager, by her reception of the ladies of the diplomatic circle and other blandishments, has endeavoured on the one hand to give the impression that she is not antagonistic to reform, but there is over-whelming evidence that she is not actuated by any desire to amend the ways of the puerile and corrupt Government at Peking. It is more than ever apparent that she has fallen deeper into the clutches of the reactionary cliqui which its ruling affairs at the capital, and the bitterness of her enmity against all who are associated with the Reform movement is displayed in the rancorous language of recent Imperial edicts. Some quasi-agreement having been arrived at between the Powers with respect to concessions and spheres of influence, the pressure on the Imperial Government from without has been somewhat relaxed, and the conservative party in their blind and haughty ignorance have mistaken the lull in diplomatic affairs for the non-plussal of the foreigner. The apparent rout of Italy, the latest concession-hunter in the field has intoxicated Chinese rulers with false ideas of their power. The great secret scheme being prepared to crush all foreigners in China and wrest back the territories leased to them. is an indication of the hopeless maudlinism into which the clique has fallen. Absolute indifference to the power of the foreigner is shown in the imprimatur of the Empress-Dowager and those in authority having been given to the use of the term 'Yang-kuei-tze' (foreign devil) a term upon which a ban had been placed by the officials—except the most bigoted amongst the Conservatives—since the Tientsin massacre of 1870. It was evident by the decided action taken by the Powers at the time, in the demonstration of warships at Taku, that they were convinced of the connivance of Chinese officials in the recent outrages by the Boxers in Shantung, and we have it on the authority of the well-informed native correspondent at Peking of the N. C. "Daily News" that the Empress-Dowager has given her official sanction to the organization of the Boxers as auxiliaries in the great fight which is to be undertaken by the 72,000 men forming the 'Army Of Avengers.'

The Boxers are daily waxing more powerful and numerous in various parts of the country and hatred the of the foreigner is greatly accentuated on every hand.

The journey of Li Peng-heng, Imperial Commissioner, up the Yangtze Valley is significant from the fact that Li Peng heng, although ostensibly on an investigation of the conduct of the Chinese officials, was in reality the special agent of the Reactionary Party at Peking engaged in finding out the strenght and influence of foreign nations in the Yang ze Valley, and it is said upon his confidential report thereon will rest the future policy of the Peking Government toward foreign nations. In all likelihood the selection of Li Hung Chang for the Viceroy ality of the Two Kwang was also made in order that the interests of the reactionary party might be watched with greater astuteness in a district where the reformers are present in considerable strength.

These are some of the scenes that are being enacted in the rehearsals for the promised drama, in which there is every probability should the actors persist in their foolish policy of inaugurating, that they themselves will be overwhelmed in the tragedy. The hatred of the official clique is specially directed against Great Britain partly because she aims at a clean administration by the mandarinate, and partly because of the havens of refuge that have been afforded the reformers under the British flag and that this spirit of antagorsm is spread broadcast throughout the Empire is evidenced by the happenings at the acquistion of the Kowloon territory, the disturbances under paralled circumstances at Weihaiwei and the outrages on the Burmah Yunnan frontier. The interests of Britain, however, are the interests of the world, and though we are fully qualified at any time to deal with these little local disturbances, until the embarrassing affairs in South Africa are to some extent settled the question of the reform of the Peking Administration will remain a shelved problem, though no doubt developments will be carefully watched. According to the answers from the various Powers interested in China to the requisition of the United States, unless we mistake the language of the diplomatic notes, all these Powers were in favour of a fair field and no favour policy. This has been the special commendation with regard to Britain's dealings with China, and the Powers who arrived later in the field having benefited by the magnanimity of her conduct, if they desire to preserve the privileges they have gained, it behoves these Powers to combine together and share with Great Britain in insisting that the present rotten Peking administration should be raised from the slough of ignorance and made worthy of the responsibility of governing the vast empire in which foreign interests are yearly multiplying.—*China Mail* (May 28).

THE LATE HON. MR. T. D. LITTLE, C. I. E.

Our London correspondent apprised us in yesterday's issue of the sudden death in Chester, on the 16th ult., of the Hon. Mr. T. D. Little, M. Inst. C. E., C.I.E., some years ago Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, who retired from the Service on pension in the last week of December 1896.

Mr. Little had deserved well of the Government which he served zealously and faithfully for a period of thirty-seven years. In November 1859, at the early age of eighteen, he entered the Government service with a particularly robust constitution and a stalwart frame, which enabled him to stand successfully the enervating influences of the Indian climate up to the time of his retirement. It is a singular circumstance that, during the long period of thirty-seven years' service, Mr. Little was absent on leave only on two occasions, namely a two years' furlough to Europe from May 1885 to May 1887, and six months' special leave to Europe in the latter half of the year 1893. In April 1860, soon after he joined the service, we find him posted to Poona and Kirkee as probationary assistant engineer. After having passed an examination in Marathi, he was in November 1861 transferred to Ahmedabad; and soon afterwards to Surat and Broach and the Panch Mahals, in which last district he performed the duties of Assistant Engineer. In May 1864 he was appointed to serve as Assistant Engineer at Kaira, a district with which his name is closely associated, and where he discharged the duties of Executive Engineer from December 1865. soon after passing an examination in Gujerati, until the year 1885, when he had his only furlough to Europe, as already mentioned, for two years. On his return to this country, he was appointed Executive Engineer in Khandesh. Three months later, that is in September 1887, he came over to Bombay, having attained to administrative rank as officiating Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, in which post he continued till May 1889, when he was promoted to the officiating appointment of Chief Engineer. Northern Division. In September 1889, Mr. Little attained to the rank of first class Superintending Engineer, and as such was nominated an additional member of the Bombay Legislation Council, and served in that capacity from December 1889 to May 1890. From that period down to February 1893, Mr. Little worked as Superintending Engineer, first class, and Chief Engineer, second class. In the last mentioned month he was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, first class, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department. After six months' special leave to Europe, he resumed charge of the officiating appointment, and continued in it till the 18th February 1894, when he was confirmed in the appointment of Chief Engineer, first class, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, being also a member of the Bombay Legislative Council from November 1893 to the date of his retirement. Mr. Little's services to this presidency as Chief Engineer, and as the responsible adviser of Government in the Public Works Department, were of the highest value. He had acquired from his long experience a thorough grasp of the technical as well as the administrative features of the work of the several departments with which he was connected. Of the advantages of that experience, and of the skill and ingenuity which distinguished all his work, his colleagues and those who had the pleasure to serve under him spoke in terms of sincere admiration; and the conferment of the title of a Companion of the Indian Empire upon him in January 1895 was naturally received with feelings of universal satisfaction. The assistance which he rendered to the construction of feeder railways in the northern part of this presidency was simply invaluable. He placed before the Government and the public the bright prospects awaiting feeder lines in Gujerat, and thus materially helped in the extension of railway communication in the northern districts. As Chief Engineer of the Northern Division, Mr. Little possessed a close intimacy with many important questions connected with the city of Bombay, more especially those relating to Government land; and his advice and assistance in the matter were of the highest value. He carried out most useful works in the last three years, preceding his retirement, during which he was in charge of the Public Works portfolio; and his policy in regard to local funds and municipalities was widely appreciated as being of a liberal and fostering character. Mr. Little was a conspicuous figure at all our social and civic functions; and there is a wide circle of friends and admirers in this country who will deplore his death. As Lord Sandhurst once said in the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. Little was "the friend of all, thoroughly kind and supremely unselfish."

THE FAMINE.

BIKANIR.

One feature of the famine relief operations in Bikanir has been the successful employment of the local Imperial Service Camel Corps under the command of Thakur Dip Singh. So far back as August last, when it was seen that scarcity deepending into famine was threatening, a small number of officers and men were detailed for special duty, and they took charge of 5,406 persons. In January thirteen officers and 72 men were employed, and 33,500 persons were entrusted to their care; while at the present time ten officers and 109 men are looking after 43,000 people. The principle adopted has been to place officers in sole charge of camps and to make them responsible for everything except the actual laying-out of work, which is done by the Public Works Department of the State. Non-commissioned officers and privates have charge of large gangs of workers; while the camels of the Corps are employed in carrying grain and supplies generally. All ranks received extra pay while on special duty. Thakur Dip Singh was put by the Maharaja at the head of the Famine Department, and being an active-minded, energetic man of sterling honesty he has done excellent work all through. There can be no doubt that great advantages have been gained by the employment of the Camel Corps. The men are accustomed to discipline, and so have been able to enforce it in the case of others, while they know enough of sanitary matters to enable them to keep the camps clean and wholesome. The people like them, as they are Bikanirís and not foreigners. There has been a striking absence of peculation and fraud; while the saving in expenditure has been enormous. The additional pay given to the Corps represents about one-third of the sum that would have had to be spent on a special famine establishment. The men have cheerfully foregone their usual furlough, and they are to be compensated by an extra month's leave next year. Those who have remained on military duty have worked hard to keep the Corps efficient, their drill and musketry being conscientiously done. The original idea of employing these Imperial Service Troops on famine duty was due to Major H. V. Cox, Inspecting Officer, and the Maharaja saw at once that it was a good one. Major Cox considers that all ranks have benefited by their experience in camp, as they have learned what responsibility means and have been taught to think and act for themselves. The officers especially have done well, for on occasion they have suddenly had to provide food and work for 4,000 or 5 000 persons thrown into a single camp, and they have never failed to rise to the emergency. The Maharaja has personally had the direction of the relief operations as a whole and he has won golden opinions from the British officials for the manner in which he has discharged his duties.—*Pioneer.*

THE MAKING OF MATCHES.

The story is told, says "Engineering," against the Scotchman that he only uses his own matches when he has ascertained that all his fellow travellers have none; but when it is noted that 100 gross of boxes of matches can be made for a labour cost of 13s. 6d. it seems remarkable that even the English fellow traveller should not have a box! Here the introduction of machine methods has decreased the cost of manufacture to one-eighth the cost in 1844. In the machine process there are ten operations against four by hand, machines being used to cut the wood into splints, to place them in the dipping frame, to dip them in the sulphur and composition, and to remove them from the frame, and even to put them into boxes—a marvellous series of operations. All these operations are done for 1,440,000 matches in less than eight hours, and then the packing, done by six females, takes 21 hours 42 minutes. Obviously, adds "Engineering," a packing machine is needed, for of the labour cost for making the matches—about 1s. per 100,000—3d. goes for packing, and only 3d. for the actual work of manufacture. The cost of making the matches by hand was, in 1844, about 7s. 6d. per 100,000, or nearly eight times more. The wages, too, are much higher now; even the female packers get 4s. 2d. instead of 3.s. 4d. per day of 10 hours in 1844.

INDIA IN THE HOME PAPERS.

SOLDIERS AND THE FAMINE.

The "Evening News" publishes a number of letters from a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Fusiliers who tells of "Soldiers who are playing the part of the Good Samaritan." He says:—

Nasirabad.—The weather is rather hotter than last week and to-day the punkahs start. The famine is still raging, and in walking down the bazaar the poor wretches throw themselves on the ground before you. We do all we can, and in a couple of weeks expect to be able to have two natives to look after and feed. I proposed it to one of my comrades, and he said "Yes." When we get to the regiment I mean to be the first, if possible, to have one; it don't cost much; in fact, two could live

ON ABOUT A PENNY

a day. I am going to be a missionary on a small scale.

Neemuch.—Just a short time to spare, so here is another letter. I am, thanks to God, enjoying the very best of health and also am at present in a good station, quite as good as Nasirabad. The bazaar is out of bounds, so also are all the villages (through small-pox), and all the natives who work in barracks are not allowed away, so you see they are very careful, and those who had not any vaccination marks have again been vaccinated. We have medical inspection every Saturday, and now they are more particular and strict about it. We are again in barracks, and I am not sorry, as it is not pleasant to have your eyes, nose—in fact, to be covered with sand; it gets everywhere.

India now is not the place it was last year, and it is sickening to see the sights—men, women, and children crawling about mere skeletons. It must be seen to be believed. I couldn't tell you in writing what they are like. Thank God, the like of this famine never comes to England; it is horrible and makes you shudder.

Just fancy having to pay eightpence for about a gallon and a half of water. This is what it costs in a place called Marwa (the land of death is the meaning of the word), and well-named, too.

I am so pleased that you have given me a pound, and I will get the photo taken of one I mean by God's help

TO SAVE FROM DEATH.

I will get two photos, before and after, so that you will be able to see what your pound has helped to do. Perhaps if I can afford it I will get two, but one shall be fed on your very welcome pound. I am going to be a nurse, and, in fact, do everything for him, who, I expect, by the time you get this I shall have under my care, and I am going to see how long your special pound lasts for his keep and everything, and with my letters I'll send you the bills until it is all gone.

I think I shall be able to keep him on my rice rations and the bread which the sercon I am in wastes, the milk, &c., without the cost of a room. I have a place for him already that will cost very little.

They have opened another famine camp, which makes three now, and every fifteen minutes you can see these shadows of human beings fetched out dead and thrown on a large fire or buried; most are burned, and a good thing too, as if they were not goodness knows what disease would not come among them. The Hindus have no feeling for their dead, and I have seen myself when they have brought out the bodies and flung them in the fire the men who are starving laugh when one was flung too far. Enough of this; I will tell you about it when I come home.

SPORT IN INDIA.

"Country Life" says:—We are indebted to an Indian correspondent for the following delicious advertisement by an Indian Rajah, which we have the honour to repeat gratuitously:—"I beg to inform the general public through your paper, of the death which took place on the 6th of January, 1900, of my faithful fox-terrier dog, Tommy, whom I had purchased from Mr. Gardiner of the Police Department in 1893. Very few such dogs are to be had now. It was my true companion everywhere, and to speak the truth it had done marvellous services to me on several occasions. In shikar it was a great help to me in pointing out places where good shooting could be enjoyed. Once on a time I had lost my gold watch and chain in a jungle, but the dog finding a clue somehow or other, at once got hold of the precious article and laid it before me when I reached home. I have myself a very severe shock at the death of my pretty Tommy, and I hope that everyone who will notice these faithful services of the little dog will surely feel for it. Could any of the readers of this tell me from where I can have such a breed now? I should like to have a terrier like the one I had, for any price.—Raja Kishen Kunar, Sahaspur-Bilari, O & R Railway." It is to be feared that although it would be easy to supply the Rajah with a dog of the breed of "Tommy", which, indeed, is one of the commonest and most delightful, it could not be guaranteed that Tommy's successor could be relied upon to retrieve gold watches and chains. The sympathy, however, for which the Rajah asks, will be forthcoming on all sides.

The same correspondent sends us an advertisement which is full of humorous suggestion of the cheap rate at which some persons in India and elsewhere expect to obtain valuable and miscellaneous services: —"An European or an Eurasian as a general assistant in a household wanted, capable of writing legibly and correctly, of keeping accounts and lists of household property, of taking care of horses, cattles, dogs and poultry, &c., and of doing other miscellaneous work, one willing to put his hand to anything, and plucky with horses and fond of pigeons, dogs, &c, preferred. Salary Rs. 25, with prospects of promotion if satisfaction given.—Address D 37, Pioneer Press, Allahabad."—The twenty-five rupees are, we take it, a monthly salary, which, at the present rate of exchange would not amount to much, and for that "D 37" appears to expect something in the nature of an Admiral Crichton.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

The "Investors' Review" writes:—Although the working period was a day less, the output for April from the mines operating in the Colar district was somewhat higher than for the previous month, the total of 40,774 oz. being exactly 100 oz. better, and as this result was obtained from a slightly less number of tons milled, the figures must be accounted favourable. As compared with April of last year the increase is 6,228 oz., which is very satisfactory, as these advancing outputs are obtained from practically the same number of mines as were operating twelve months ago. Individual returns do not require much comment, as they are not very different from those of March. The Champion Reef return is about 300 oz. higher, and the Mysore the same number lower. The Nundydroog reports a falling off of 100 oz., but the Ooregum Company's figures show a moderate improvement. Perhaps the most satisfactory relative increase is the advance of over 100 oz. in the Wondalli (Deccan) output, a mine not, of course, in the Mysore District. For the rest the movements are too small to need mention.

INDIAN MINING RETURNS.

Name of Company.	February. Tons.	Oz.	March. Tons.	Oz.	April. Tons.	Oz.	Tl. 1900. Tons.	Oz.
Balaghat	1080	1013	1180	1119	1165	1184	4625	4301
Champion Reef *	7439	13280	7917	13451	7726	13737	31009	54339
Coromandel ..	1037	531	1114	581	1015	592	4181	2219
Goldfields of Mysore ..	295	219	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore †	9276	13855	10000	14417	9,00	1410	38976	56909
Mysore W & Wynaad ...	1900	435	1900	457	1900	439	7600	1745
Nine Reefs ...	1400	473	1400	477	1700	484	6050	1893
Nundydroog‡	2930	3820	3010	3941	3000	3841	12000	15527
Ooregum § ...	5558	5595	6190	6144	6159	6251	23819	24433
Road Block...	950	86	1030	101	1000	126	4000	383
Wondalli (Deccan) ...	657	278	531	359	614	473	2821	1545

* Dividend 1900, 40 per cent. † Dividend 1899, 140 per cent.
‡ Dividend 1899, 30 per cent, § Dividend 1899, 20 per cent.

The following table gives the total monthly return, from the Mysore Field alone, for 1900 and the previous two years:—

	1898. oz.	1899. oz.	1900. oz.
January	31676	35360	41185
February	33010	33898	39238
March	32986	40312	40674
April.....	33780	34546	40774
May	34171	35637	.....
June.....	35290	36470	.....
July	34667	37179	.....
August	34161	38257	.....
September.....	34515	38173	.....
October	34764	39795	.....
November	34468	39777	.....
December	35106	40845	.....
Total.....	415147	440249	

INDIAN RAILS.

A few weeks ago, writes "Finance," Indian Railway securities to the nominal value of some thirty-eight millions sterling found a quotation in the official list. Now several of the principal securities have disappeared from the list. Perhaps this may be best explained away by the fact that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will be taken over shortly by the Government. As this railway is responsible for a capital stock of twenty millions, it will at once be seen that a good slice out of those thirty-eight millions is accounted for. But this week the securities of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line and also the Madras Railway Company figure without any quotation. The market capitalisation of the Bombay, Baroda stock is over £13,500,000, whilst that of the Madras railway is fourteen and a half millions sterling. The absence of quotations for these very important Indian stocks is accounted for in some quarters by the want of a free market, consequent on the reluctance of dealers to make close prices. Jobbers on the Stock Exchange have resented the recent decision with regard to the calculation of the annuity to be granted to holders of Great Indian Peninsula stock, and this alone accounts for a great deal. Nevertheless the removal of quotations from the official list is a retaliatory measure which was not called for, and which cannot be too strongly condemned.

THE CAMP FOLLOWERS AT THE CAPE.

An Indian officer asks "Truth" to call attention to the appeal that has already appeared in the Press on behalf of the Indian dooly-bearers, bhistis, and hospital attendants, attached to the Natal Field Force. I very gladly do so, for these men have rendered invaluable service to our soldiers both on and off field, and in the case of the bhistis, or water-carriers, and the dooly-bearers, they have often been under fire, where they have displayed exemplary gallantry in attending on the wounded, and have sustained, I believe, not a few casualties. Some of them went all through the siege of Ladysmith. As they have also left many wives and families in India, they certainly ought to share in 'absent-minded beggar" funds; but what is of even more importance at present is that they want warm clothing badly, as well as other creature comforts for the winter. Captain Merritt, of the Indian Medical Service, has offered to distribute any such articles which may be sent to him at Durban, but before they can be distributed it seems necessary that some one over here should undertake to collect them.

LORD ROBERTS.

Mr. Julian Ralph has, in the "Daily Mail," a fine character sketch of "Bobs," written evidently as the result of a thorough study of the British Commander-in-Chief.

We who are in and with the Army could feel (says Mr. Ralph) an instant and bone-deep change in the men around us when it became known that Field-Marshal Lord Roberts was coming out to take command of the forces. The sentence "Bobs is coming" was like an abracadabra, opening the way ahead, levelling the kopjes, vanquishing the Boers, ending the tiresome, disappointing struggle—all in anticipation, of course, and yet in an anticipation steel-girdered with confidence. It was not only the men in the ranks who showed and exulted in this reinvigoration; their officers were just as certain that it was the master who was coming. From that day to this I have made it my task to study this unique man, who is, I believe, more beloved and admired than any living man, trusted more implicitly, followed more unquestionably and obeyed more cheerfully (especially when he sets his army its hardest tasks) than any living man of whom we have any knowledge.

To me his face suggests the front of a granite mountain, seamed, lined, battered by storm, strain, and racking change. It records acquaintance with every trial to which mortals are put, all suffered in the solitude of undivided responsibility. Care, worry, sickness, danger, unceasing reflection, all had left their marks there, yet all were written across a gentle, sympathetic countenance, never gay or merry, yet seldom stern, and wholly ignorant of passion.

He wears a tunic as bare of decorations as that of any civilian. He is so neat and precise in his dress that I suspect he must have been a dandy in earlier life. He is quick and nervous in his movements. He is instantaneous and direct in conversation, and goes as straight to the point in view as a well-aimed bullet to a target. I have noticed that when he meets new people he advances towards them eagerly, listens intently, and in three minutes either engages the new acquaintance in earnest conversation or has done with him with a decisive nod of parting.

Lord Roberts never smokes tobacco, and with drink he has little to do. A glass of wine with two of the three meals suffices for him. When he took the sacrament at Driefontein, the other day, in the face, one might say, of the whole army, it was without a hint of the parading of religion. All saw in it an act of simple faith.

It is almost as hard to reconcile his gentleness and sympathy with his firm—sometimes stern—course. I have asked many of his friends how he can be both sorts of men at once.

"He does possess them, that's all," is the best answer I have had; "I don't know how, but he does."

He has complimented a Tommy on his soldierliness in such a way as to win the man's loyalty to the end and surrender of his life, and on the very same day he has ordered home a general, knowing that the order carried with it the ever-enduring disgrace of a man who meant as well as himself, but had not the capacity to realise his ambition. His army will do anything for him; march longer, starve harder, go without tents, blankets, and run more days and weeks, and die in greater numbers for him than for any other man alive.

Above all else, "Bobs" is a man of action. His life is all activity, and his mind works with his body—that is, in the heat of affairs and of movement his brain is coolest and works most quickly. His compact, nervous little body is all a reservoir of strength, and you can speak of his physique as you speak of the physique of a giant. Indeed, he lives on his nerve and draws upon his strength, as if both were inexhaustible. He will sit and write for ten days on end, dealing with a multitude of varied subjects—civil, military, covering the enormous range of view of a soldier and an administrator; and then, if the need comes, he will bounce on a horse and ride fifty or sixty miles, tiring lieutenants whose lives are spent in the saddle.

He lives very plainly, asking for few comforts and no luxuries. When he visited Modder River he found Lord Methuen established in the hotel, and that General had been at the pains to clear out a part of the building and appoint it for the Field-Marshal's lodgings. But Lord Roberts, thanking him, remarked that he had ordered his tent to be set on the veldt, and that there he meant to stay.

ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

AN OUTRAGEOUS STATE OF THINGS.

A correspondent who has just returned to Durban from Pretoria writes to the "Times":—The following will give some idea of the treatment to which British officers imprisoned in Pretoria are subjected.

Last November Captain Lonsdale was struck at by a zarp with his rifle, and in December another zarp actually struck Lieutenant Kinnahan. Though an investigation of the case was promised none was made, and the latter zarp, in fact, was made a corporal in February. Another officer was assaulted by a zarp with a cleaning-rod, his hand being badly bruised. The man then loaded his rifle and threatened to shoot him, Mr. Bredell, Commissioner of Police, tried him, the Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr interpreting. Mr. Bredell pretended to be very indignant and sentenced him to a fine of £5 with instant dismissal and departure for the front. I saw the man, however, a few days afterwards, when he boasted that the fine was not demanded nor was he sent off, but, on the contrary, a better billet had been given him. Mr. Bredell, when remonstrated with, said:—"Our Government can do what it pleases."

After their removal to new quarters the officers protested on March 16, saying that the building was what is usualy provided for cattle servants. The room, which was to hold twenty-seven of them, was only 24 ft. by 15 ft. The floor was of loose earth, dusty and foul, and the latrines were absolutely disgraceful. No notice was taken of this except that a few alterations were made in the latrines, and these were not improvements. The officers protested again on March 30, saying that their complaints were often suppressed, while others were unwarrantly delayed, that telegrams to England were delayed, and those which had been approved were often not sent, that the shed they lived in was wholly unsuitable and infested with vermin, that among the prisoners were several whose detention was quite contrary to the customs of civilized war, that several were lodged in common goals and died there, and that some had been handcuffed and robbed of personal effects. No answer had been received to this complaint on May 15, and only a few immaterial improvements had been made.

The men at Waterfall receive half a pound of meat twice a week, and a pound of bread a day. The officers have collected £700, and friends in Pretoria a few thousands to augment this fare and specially to help the sick. The Transvaal authorities do nothing, and we are thankful if two-thirds of the luxuries or the money sent to the men reaches them safely. Every vestige of Christian charity has disappeared from the Transvaal Government. Roman Catholics were refused permission to see a priest alone for confession on Easter Sunday though they had petitioned to be allowed to do so. The following protest was then addressed to the authorities:—"We protest against this harsh and unnecessary treatment. This is the first time that we were allowed at service. But we are forbidden to see a priest privately to fulfil the duties of our Church. The priest is a Hollander, but is not trusted evidently by the Government. And this they call a free country, a Republic! Its religious intolerance is disgraceful." No reply was received to this.

The Prince and Princes of Wales have consented to visit Norwich on Saturday, June 30, when the Princes of Wales will perform the opening ceremony in connection with the new Jenny Lind Infirmary for Sick Children, which has been erected at a cost of £12,000 on a site given by the late Mr. J. J. Colman in memory of his wife.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1d. per bottle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 9.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genal is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr D Rees C I E of the Indian Civil Service of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr J T Woodroffe Advocate Genl of Bengal of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Govr Genl is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr C L Tupper C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Govr Genl is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr H C Fanhawe C S I of

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

It is a drawback at present to the wireless telegraph that its messages can easily be "tapped" and read by anyone with a receiver within the range of the signals. Of course, this inconvenience applies to civil life as well as to war. Moreover, if a number of messages were passing through the same space they would be mixed up in the receiver. To prevent the tapping M. Tommasi has employed two transmitters, one emitting the ordinary signals of the message, and the other arbitrary signals which mask the message. Whoever taps the signals will not be able to read them because of this disguise; but as the false signals have not quite the range of the true signals the latter can be read by the legitimate receiver at the proper distance.

According to Mr. F. A. A. Talbot, of Tunbridge Wells, experiments were recently made at Weymouth with a model of the Varicas torpedo, which like that of Tesla is steered by electric waves sent to it through the air from an apparatus similar to that of the Marconi wireless telegraph. The model was about four feet long, and tested not only in a swimming bath, but the open sea for the British Government, with encouraging results.

Dr. Dubois, Professor of the Faculty of Sciences, Lyons, has brought a cure for sea-sickness before the French Academie de Medicine. Ascribing the malady to incomplete action of the lungs due to the motions of the vessel and the viscera he causes the patient to inhale pure oxygen gas under pressure. The method has been tested on French Transatlantic boats, and found to cure the nausea, sickness, and headaches, and induce a tranquil sleep In short, it is said the cure is complete in the majority of cases. Sick persons ought to take the oxygen with long, deep rhythmic inhalations, and 30 to 40 litres are enough at a time, but the treatment can be renewed if necessary. It is usual to inhale the gas by the mouth, while keeping the nostrils closed. Query, How far would deep, rhythmic inhalations of the air alone help the seasick?

The "hexagonal phalanx" is a new naval formation, tried by a French fleet in the Mediterranean lately. Six vessels form the sides of the hexagon, one being at each angle, and the admiral's ship occupies the centre. Their bows all point one way, that in which the squadron sails. The Admiral is equidistant from all the rest, and seen by all equally well. Every one is 400 yards from the next, but, the space can be reduced. In case of more vessels under the command the excess would form a reserve with torpedo-boats added to it. This new order of battle is held to require fewer signals than others.

Dr. Pargin, following M. Hervieux, director of the Vaccination Service of Paris, finds that vaccine from goats is very suitable to countries like Kabylia (Algeria), where animals of the bovine species are uncommon. Hervieux's results were communicated to the Academie de Medicine, Paris. Goat vaccine is obtained by inoculation with human, or cow, vaccine, and it succeeds well, provided the innoculation with it is made soon after it is collected.

According to a paper by M. Griffon, communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, growing plants are not dangerous in apartments by reason of their respiration, as it becomes very slight in the bad illumination, but rather by the essences which they emit.

The "orograph" is a new surveying machine made for the U.S. Army Engineering Corps. It is a species of bicycle drawn along the ground by two men, and it makes a profile of a road or stretch of country as though it were done by "chain and level." The apparatus is fully described in the "Scientific American."

The lighthouse of Civita Vecchia has been lit experimentally by acetylene. Signor S. Anna describes the experiment in the French "Genie Civil." At a distance of 18 miles the light was distinctly visible, and in foggy weather seemed more penetrating than a petroleum or electric light. The expense was also less than with petroleum both in regard to first cost and maintenance.

The manufacture of carbide of calcium for generating acetylene gas progresses fast in France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Norway, Austria, Russia, and America. Britain is rather behind these others. In Canada 15,560 hydraulic horsepower are employed in making it, and in this country only 1,600.

Professor Trowbridge, of Cambridge, U. S., has much improved X-Ray photography by getting a steadier emission of the rays. Surgeons will profit by his method when he publishes it in full, as the new pictures are very clear and definite, that is to say, truthful.

Lord Kelvin has added a new electric testing instrument to his long list. It is an instrument for testing the electrical condition of the rails in electric rail and tramways worked on the "trolley system," by which the current passes from an overhead wire through the motor on the train to the rails.

The Zoological Society of Dublin have distinguished themselves for the raising of lions, to the number of 200, which have brought the Gardens not less than £5,000 by sales. These lions were of the Natal variety, with a black mane. The species is quite acclimatised in Dublin. The Nubian lion has also been imported, and the Gardens are to have a new lion-house.

It was shown by M. Salomon Reinach not long ago that a northern overland trade in tin between Britain and the Levant existed 1000 B.C., that is 200 years before Homer, and 400 years before the Phoenicians traded to Cornwall by way of the Mediterranean. The amber found by Schliemann at Troy and Mycenæ is another sign of early intercourse between the north and south of Europe, for it is now proved to be of Baltic origin.

The coming Antarctic expeditions might profit by the fact that the telegraph line from Grands Mulets to the observatory on Mont Blanc is merely a galvanised iron wire laid on the surface of a glacier. The insulation is good. Of course, the wireless telegraph would also help these expeditions.

Imperialism seems to have inspired the Council of the Royal Society, as the selected list of candidates for the coveted "F. R. S." includes four Colonials out of a total of fifteen for the Empire. The Colonials are Professor Edgeworth David, of the University of Sydney, a geologist; Professor Gordon Macgregor, of Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S., a physicist: Dr. Thomas Muir, Superintendent General of Education in Cape Colony, a well-known mathematician; and Professor Baldwin Spencer, of Melbourne University, a biologist. The others are Mr. Burch lecturer at the University Extension College, Reading; Professor J. B. Farmer; the Royal College of Science, London; Mr. Leonard Hill, of the London Hospital Medical College; Mr. J. Horne, of the Geological Survey of Scotland; Mr. J. J. Lister, of the University of Cambridge; Dr. Patrick Manson, Physician and Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office; Dr. Rambaut, late Astronomer Royal for Ireland; Mr. W. J. Sell, of Cambridge University; Professor J. Walker of University College, Dundee; Mr. P. Watts, Naval Architect; and Mr. C. T. R. Wilson, a meteorologist.

The Hon. Walter Rothschild has deposited living specimens of the curious blind fish from the Kentucky caves in the fish-house of the Zoological Gardens. They are flesh-coloured, and when exposed to the light, hide themselves, but swim freely in the dark.

The Cape Bome goldfields in Alaska, are 2,500 miles from Victoria, V.I., a water trip all the way. According to Consul Smith, of Victoria, there is a "rush" for the diggings, as in the case of Klondyke. The gold is found on the beach and in creeks; in some places 1,000 dollars can be got in a day with very rude implements, but the cost of living is high.

The University of California at the cost, of Mrs. Hearst, is sending experts to excavate the seats of ancient learning, not only in Egypt, Greece, and Etruria, but in California, Yucatan, New Mexico, and South America.

The Societe Anonyme Piemontaise of Saint-Marcel (Aosta) have brought out a new explosive of Colonel Cornara, which he styles "Cosmos." It is really an old invention of Edison, perhaps others, and is merely an explosive mixture of hydrogen and oxygen (two volumes to one) in a cartridge, or cylinder. The explosion is produced by an electric spark between platinum points, and water is the residue.

Levessor, who did much to foster auto-mobilism in France, is to have an arch erected to his memory at the end of the Avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris. The arch, according to the "Western Electrician," will be surmounted by a model of the lastest type of motor-car.

The following process for making photographic impressions upon marble has recently appeared and is said to give very fine results. The surface of the marble is well smoothed, but not polished. Upon this is spread a layer of the following mixture: Benzine 500 grammes; trupentine, 300 grammes; bitumen 50 grammes; beeswax, 5 grammes. This layer is allowed to dry, and the gelatine surface of the photographic plate is then applied, and an exposure of 20 minutes made by sunlight. After removing the plate, wash with gasoline, which takes off that part of the varnish which has not been acted upon by the light and the image gradually appears. The action of the gasoline is stopped at the desired point by washing in a stream of water. The surface thus prepared is plunged into an alcoholic solution of Prussian blue, cosine red, &c. When the colour has penetrated by capillary action, the layer of varnish is taken off and the surface of the marble finely polished. In this way a permanent image of a fine colour and great depth is obtained.

WHY STILL MORE?

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Ayer's Hair Vigor
Growth becomes vigorous and all dandruff is removed.
It always restores color to gray or faded hair. Retain your youth; don't look old before your time.
Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and clears the complexion.
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No boleerequired to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in Ind a
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 16, Wool Exchange, London, England
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ORIGINAL
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PERFECT SUBSTITUTES.

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WELL-KNOWN AS A superior preparation which may always be relied
Estd. since 1829.
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
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"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
(Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla Cleanses the Blood of all Dangerous Humours.)
CAUTION. Beware of and Refuse all IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.
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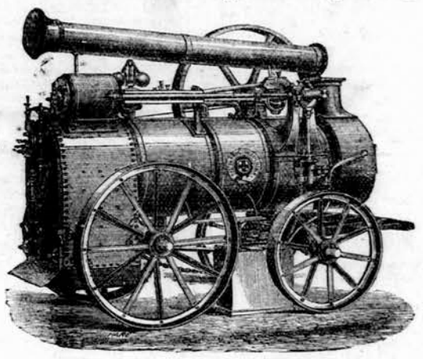
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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
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Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
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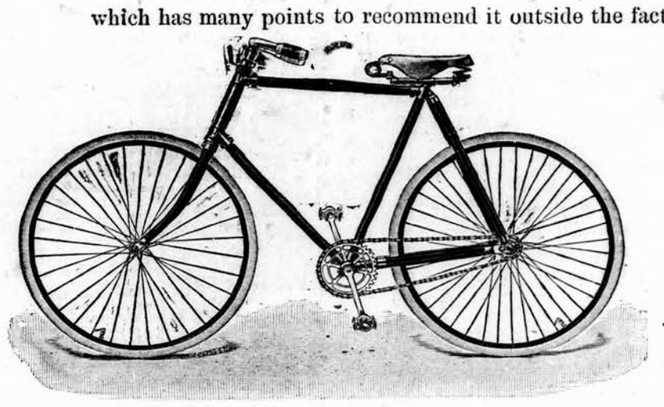

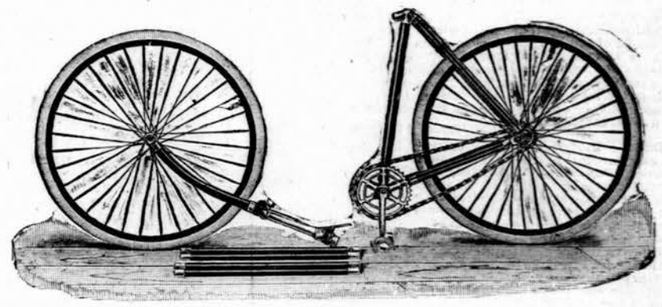

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